ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,005—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:- MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1894.

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CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th March.
† GANGES	4205	800	G. W. Atkinson.	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parritt	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6342	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Monk	21st "
†* ASSAM	3160	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6958	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3160	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seston	19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3700	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson.	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	300	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

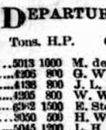
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 7th	March 21st	April 4th
April 18th	May 2nd	May 16th

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
J. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 690	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	750	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Cla s	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	330	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1st, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,350	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 8th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 8th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design	Rs. 45, Rs 85, and 95
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AS SHIPPED BY TREACHER & CO., LD., IS A GENUINE MALT WHISKEY OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

Vide the following Certificate:—
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I have made a careful Chemical Analysis of a Sample of HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY as shipped to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, and find such to be of Full Strength, and to be Free from all Noxious Ingredients. It is THOROUGHLY MATURED, possesses an EXCELLENT BOUQUET, and is in All Respects a GENUINE MALT WHISKEY of THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

(Signed) STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., F.R.S.E., &c.,
Lecturer in Chemistry.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.
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Messrs MARCKS & Co, Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil	Rs. 7 8	per box
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First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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(Daily manufactured).

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Duke of Connaught per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) ,,	3	0
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These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

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		Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of 25	Rs. 12	8
Reg. Principe	,, 25	,, 10	0
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Trabucos	,, 25	,, 3	4
Caliope	,, 50	,, 6	0
Damas	,, 100	,, 10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	,, 50	,, 5	8
Hidalgas	,, 100	,, 10	0
* Cores	,, 25	,, 5	0
Carolina	,, 100	,, 8	0
Delice	per packet of 20	,, 1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild per lb.	3	0
,, "Golden Medium," Medium ,,	2	8
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Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

	Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1 per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2 ,, ,,	3	8
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These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT,
In Aid of the FUNDS of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH
(not March 1st as Originally proposed).
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME:
PART I.

1. Organ Solo ....Scotch Airs ....Arranged by Sir A. C. Mackenzie. Mr. MANT.
2. Solo..........On the Bonny Banks of Loch ....Old Scotch. Mr. SCHOFIELD.
3. Solo..........Childhood ....Theo. Ward. Miss SWIFT.
4. Song with Chorus...We will Take the Good Old Way ......Old Highland Melody. Mr. STEUART. Miss SWIFT, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. SCHOFIELD.
5. Solo..........Auld Robin Grey .. .. Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
6. Violin Solo ....The Flowers of the Forest.......... ...... (Arranged by Miss Pedraza). Miss PEDRAZA.

PART II.

7. Part Song..........Jock o' Hazeldean....Scottish Song. Mr. SCHOFIELD. Miss SWIFT, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. STEUART.
8. Piano Solo ....Andante and Rondo Capriccioso ....Mendelssohn. Miss PRITCHARD.
9. Solo..........Turn Ye to Me........Old Highland Melody. Mrs. MACBETH.
10. Solo ....So Fare Thee Well.. ...... Mr. McCAUSLAND.
11. Solo ....Ave Maria ....Cavalleria Rusticana. (Organ Obligato—Mr. Seymour Dove.) Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
12. Auld Lang Syne... .... Mrs. STANLEY SMITH, Mrs. MACBETH, Miss SWIFT, Mr. SCHOFIELD, Mr. McCAUSLAND, Mr. STEUART.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4,
May now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1894.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, Bart., and Mr. EDWARD DALTON WYLIE in our Firms in Calcutta and Bombay CEASED on 30th April, 1893.

Mr. DANIEL MACKINNON HAMILTON and Mr. RIVERS GRENFELL CURRIE are ADMITTED as PARTNERS in our Firms in Calcutta and Bombay, from 1st May, 1893.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Calcutta, 5th March, 1894.

WANTED,

FOR the Public Works Department of the Rajpipla State, Two SUPERVISORS and One SURVEYOR and ESTIMATOR. Pay of the former Rs. 100 and of the latter Rs. 60, rising in two years, if work and conduct thoroughly satisfactory, to Rs.150 and Rs.90, respectively. Apply, with Copies of testimonials and statement of service, to the ADMINISTRATOR, Nandod, Rewa Kantha.

FOR SALE.
NEW BROUGHAM.

A HANDSOME, Single-seat BROUGHAM, with Brass Naves, built to order at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution. Price Rs. 850. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned, between 8 and 9 A.M., on week days, at his Office, or to Mr. J. THOMPSON, Superintendent of the Institution, on the Premises.

BABA LUXMON, Secretary.

Chunam Kilu Road, 1st March, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
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Do. do.	,, ½	,,	2	0
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MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.
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A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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NOTES:
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.
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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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BUNGALOW TO LET, Furnished, on the Ridge, "Malabar Hill," Rent, including Taxes, Rs. 200. Would be let as a Chummery. Apply No "X. V., care of this Paper.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

THE DRAWING for PRIZES will take place at SOUNDY and Co.'s Rooms, on MONDAY, 5th inst., at 5-30 P.M. All interested are invited to attend.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c., for H. M.'s House of Correction and Government Workhouse, Bombay, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 14th March, 1894.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, CAPTAIN, Superintendent.

Jail Office, Byculla, 26th February, 1894.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES which are now consumed to the extent of 2,50,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, *i.e.*, those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
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Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD, Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No 67 of 1892.

MAHOMED ISMAIL bin BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nos. 81, 83, 85, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

1. MAHOMED ALI bin BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER.
2. MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER.
3. MAHOMED IBHRAHIM bin BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER.
4. KARIMA BIBI, Daughter of BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER, and Wife of Cumrudin Khatib.
5. AHMED SAHEB bin FAKEER MAHOMED.
6. HAJEE MIAN bin FAKEER MAHOMED.
7. KAMROODIN bin ALI SAHEB KHATIB, the only Son and Heir and Legal Representative of Aminabibi, Daughter of Dadu Mian Panwalker, and Wife of Ali Saheb Khatib.
8. The said MAAOMED ALI bin BALOO MIAN PUNWALKER Husband.
9. FATMABEEBEE, Daughter, And
10. The said AHMED SAHEB bin FAKEER MAHOMED, And
11. HAJEE MIAN bin FAKEER MAHOMED, Nephews and Heirs and legal representatives of Baya Bibi Deceased Daughter of the said Dadu Mian Panwalker and Wife of the said Mahomed Ali bin Baloo Mian Panwalker.
12. The said MAHOMEDALI bin BALU MIYA PANWALKER, Father.
13. FATMABIBI bin MAHOMED ESMAIL NOWRANGAYE, Widow.
14. KHATIZABIBI alias BIBANBIBI bin GOOLAM HOOSEIN, Minor Daughter under the age of 6 years And
15. ABDUL KADAR bin GULAM HOOSEIN, Minor Son under the age of 4 month, the last two by their Guardian idlitem, the said Mahomedaly bin Balumiya Panvalker, the heirs and legal representatives of Goolam Hoosein bin Mahomedali Panvalker, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Nos. 81, 83, 85, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort aforesaid, And
16. KHOJA JAN MAHOMED ASSUR, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estates of Baloo Mian Goolam Hoosein Panvalker and Dadu Mian Goolam Hoosein Panvalker, respectively late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, deceased, the Intestates in the pleadings in the above suit respectively mentioned, who died at Bombay in or about November One Thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-nine and in or about the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one respectively, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calender month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order—Dated this 19th day of February 1894.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 341 OF 1890.

DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on business in Bombay in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort, by means of his MOONIM, EBRAHIM RAJUN .... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.......... Defendant

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-eighth Day of July, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in Two Lots before G H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, Camateepoora, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 94 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 165 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West and North by the vacant land belonging to Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south partly by the Government tank and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of partly Government and partly Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher street, now called Nagdevi street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi street, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Carim Mahomed Jamal and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama Plaintiff's Attorneys, at, Hummum Street, Sirdar Building, Fort, Bombay.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

Datedthis 17th day of January 1894.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does no amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.......... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.

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SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP..........Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

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INTEREST ALLOWED
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund..........................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS £10,695,969
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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
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INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 57 Years.
FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE
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(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.

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AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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THE SUN SPECIAL TABLES for India contain important new features combined with LIBERALITY and SECURITY.

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The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus* of Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospectus.

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RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done

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PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
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1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, ate Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892,

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize Distribution to Sir Mungaldas' Girls' School, "Sir Mungaldas House," Girgaum, Lord Harris presiding, 4-30 p.m.
Special General Meeting, Bombay Philharmonic Society, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m. and 8 p.m.
Prize Distribution at Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby Road, opposite the Victoria Terminus, 4 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Satrunjee entered the dock on Friday and the steamer Preston yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Poseidon entered and the steamer Asia left the dock on Friday.

The Cercle Litteraire.—The annual *soiree* of the Cercle Litteraire will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday, the 10th inst.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 4th March, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 42, viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

Bombay Philharmonic Society.—We are requested to remind the members of the above Society, that the special general meeting, called under Rule 13, will be held in the durbar-room of the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., this evening.

Theft at Messrs. Marcks and Co.—Messrs. Marcks and Co., jewellers, Rampart Row, Fort, have reported to the police the theft of a cash-box, containing currency notes and cash, a gold ring and an eye-glass, collectively valued at Rs. 248, from their cashier's table, on Friday afternoon.

Concert.—The annual concert, in aid of the funds of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, is fixed for Wednesday evening next, at the Town Hall. A very attractive programme will be found in our advertising columns, and this fact, combined with the very laudable object in view, should ensure a large audience. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris have intimated their intention of being present.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	The Turkish Patrol	Th. Michaelis.
Overture	Le Serment	Auber.
Entr 'Act (No. 2)	Rosamunde	Schubert.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Valse	Programme	Gung'l.
Polka	Black and Tan	C. Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the String Band of the 5th Bo. L. I., at 8 p.m. (at and after dinner).

March	Hoch Habsburg	Kral.
Overture	The Golden Lyre	Harman.
Valse	A Dream of Beauty	Clarke
Selection	Coster Songs	A Chevallier.
Valse	Zanobe	Cyril Dare.
Noel Christmas Carol		Adam.
Gavotte	The Butterfly	Bright.
Grand Selection	Bohemian Girl	Reyloff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner.
Overture	The French Comedy	Keler Bela
Valse	Braganza	Godfrey.
La Reveille du Lion		Kousky.
Selection	Lucia de Lamermoor	Donizetti.
Polka	Stefanie	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Penalty for False Complaint.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Abdul Ismael was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 210 in currency notes belonging to the complainant, Dadumyan. The matter was reported to the police, who, on enquiry, ascertained that the complainant and the accused were on hostile terms with each other, and the case was the outcome of animosity existing between them. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the case was trumped up by the complainant in order to harass and annoy the accused. The complainant bore some old grudge against the accused, and the complainant had failed to make out the case. The Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 20 on the complainant as penalty for maliciously bringing a false charge against the accused, and ordered the sum of fine, if recovered, to be paid to the accused as compensation.

Alleged Breach of a Bond.—Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, and applied for an order from the court, deferring the removal of Ramchandra G. Burve from Bombay to Nasik. Mr. Shamrao said that Ramchandra was charged with breach of a bond, and the Magistrate at Nasik had wired to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to send the man at once to Nasik. The police, he was afraid, were going to remove him. But the accused was not in a state to bear the fatigue of travel. He was at present a patient in the J. J. Hospital, and Mr. Shamrao could satisfy the court that he could not be removed from there at present without danger to his life. He was given certificates to that effect by Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, and other medical gentlemen, upon the strength of which he applied for an order from the court that he might not be removed. The Magistrate said he was unable to make any order in the matter. The accused was not before the court, and the charge was not preferred against him in his Worship's court, therefore he could not grant the application. His Worship suggested that the proper course would be for Mr. Shamrao to see the Commissioner of Police in the matter.

Installation Meeting of Lodge Islam.—A large an influential gathering of Masons of both the Scottish and English constitutions took place at the Masonic Hall, Byculla, on the evening of Saturday, the 24th ultimo, to witness the installation of the Master-elect of Lodge Islam. The Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India and the Deputy District Grand Master, English constitution, were unavoidably absent. Deputy Grand Master K. R. Kama and Past Deputy Grand Master D. R. Chichgar and other Grand Officers were present. Mr. Mahomed Husein Hakim was installed as R. W. Master by the retiring Master, Mr. Mirza Hussain Khan, in an able manner. The newly-installed Master then appointed the following officers:—Messrs. Mirza Hussain Khan, I. P. Master; Muljibai Jivaraj, Depute Master; Munjibhoy Nathoo, Substitute Master; N. M. Lokhanday, Senior Warden; Fajalbhoy M. Chinoy, Junior Warden; Jafferbhoy L. Chatoo, Treasurer; Dossabhai K. Patel, Secretary; Goolam Hussain S. Parpia, Senior Deacon; Goolam Hussain Janmahomed, Junior Deacon; N. Ramchundre, Inner Guard; Meherally Somji, Steward; Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Koran Bearer; Messrs. Kassumally Alliraza, Director of Music; Mehrally M. Patel, Director of Ceremonies; Reuben Benjamin, Jeweller; K. R. Kirtikar, Gita Bearer; and Mirza Hassankhan, Tyler. A sum of Rs. 200 was subscribed from the Lodge fund to the Morland Memorial Fund. A Past Master's jewel and clothing were presented to Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; and a Past Master's jewel and clothing were proposed for the retiring master.

DIVINE SERVICE.

St. Peter's Church, Mazagaon.
Monday, March 5.

8 p.m.—Evensong, with Instruction on Repentance by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·861
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	69·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·3
General Directions of wind*	NW. NNE. NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	311

* From midnight to midnight.

The acute illness of the Czar is stated to have left behind it a chronic chest complaint. According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, Prof. Sakharin, before returning to Moscow, declared most decidedly that St. Petersburg was the worst place for the Emperor in his present state of health, and advised either the Crimea or Kieff for a permanent residence. At Kieff, where arrangements were made as long ago as 1882 for a permanent residence of the Imperial Family, everything is ready for such a change. Prof. Sakharin received a high Order and 60,000 roubles for the successful treatment of the Imperial patient.

WEDDING AT "SIR MUNGULDAS HOUSE."

The splendour of the festivities celebrated in former years, at "Sir Munguldas House," Girgaum, during the life-time of the late Sir Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., seemed to have been in a measure revived on Saturday by his eldest son, Mr. Tribhowundas, on the occasion of the wedding ceremony of his daughters, Misses Vizlibai and Ruttonbai, with Mr. Vitbaldas Dwarkadas and Mr. Hurkissondas Vundravandas, respectively. Mr. Tribhowandas is a leading citizen and now occupies the same position that his father did, as the recognised head of his section of the Bania caste. "Sir Munguldas House" is noted for having afforded its hospitality in former years to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Sir Phillp Wodehouse, Sir James Ferguson, and Sir Richard Temple, former Governors of Bombay, who are known to have expressed their pleasure at their visits to it. Its situation in the centre of extensive garden-grounds affords peculiar facilities for its embellishment on the occasion of festivities; and Mr. Tribhowandas appeared to have taken full advantage of them on Saturday. The electric light, gas light, coloured lanterns, and tumber-lights were utilized for the illumination. The approaches to the bungalow for some distance, on all sides, were illuminated with tumbler-lights. Over the main entrance gate-ways electric-light globes were prettily arranged, while other similar globes were placed in different positions in the garden-grounds. The prominent feature of these latter is a large elegant fountain, fringed with evergreens, just opposite the porchway, and seats arranged in a circular pleasure-ground, all round the fountain, afforded accommodation to those who wished to enjoy the coolness of the evening. The pathways inside the compound were decorated with Venetian poles, surmounted with flags and bannerets, while the gravel-walks were fringed with large sea-shells at short intervals. Artificial trees, pyramids, and stands of tumbler-lights were arranged at short distances in all directions skirting the garden-grounds. The main outlines of the bungalow and the large open terrace over the porchway were picked out with hundreds of coloured lanterns, arranged in lines and curves. The vestibule and verandah were beautified with massive crystal chandeliers, candelabra, plants in tubs and pots, elegant seats, and other artistic appliances. On the west side of the bungalow was erected a spacious *shamianah*, elegantly furnished and decorated in the costliest style, for the accommodation of the guests. It was surmounted in the front by a large transparency, displaying the court of Ganputti, a peculiar illustration of Hindu mythology, crowned with a blazing star, the pediment being inscribed with the words "Sir Munguldas Girgaum House" and "Welcome," and adorned with the Royal coat-of-arms. On the east side of the bungalow was erected another *shamianah*, almost similarly furnished and decorated, and divided into two compartments, for the performance of the marriage ceremonies of the two brides and bridegrooms separately, according to the Hindu *Shastras*, which enjoined that the one pair should not see the other during the performance of the ceremonies. Further on was a massive archway, bearing a large clock, and displaying a flag with an elephant, under which were inscribed the words "Wisdom above Riches." Behind the bungalow was erected a third *shamianah* for a banquet to the Hindu guests. The Band of the Marine Battalion and a string band played a selection of music during the evening: while native music on drums was beaten by men perched high up under a canopy by the side of the archway with the big clock. The premises of the Cosmopolitan Club, situated on one side of the bungalow, of which Mr. Tribhowandas is the patron, were also tastefully illuminated. In connection with the marriage, Mr. Tribhowandas had given caste-dinners to several hundreds of his caste-people on previous days at the Mahajunwady.

The guests were welcomed by Mr. Tribhowundas; his brother, Mr. Purshotumdas; his brother-in-law, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, and others, and were escorted to the reception-hall, where a company of *nautch*-girls danced and sang. The large number of European, Parsee, and Hindu ladies who attended, were welcomed to the *shamianah* erected for the marriage ceremonies by Mrs. Tribhowundas, Mrs. Muljee Barbhaya, and other ladies of the family. The bridegrooms' processions arrived soon after 5 p. m., and the marriage ceremonies, of which a description will be found further on, commenced. Among those present were:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, Prince Buldeojee of Dharampore, Nawabzada Nusroola Khan of Sachin, the Hon. R. G. and Mrs. Oxenham, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Vundravandas Purshotamdas, Budroodin Tyebjee, Munsookhram Scrajram, Purshotumrai Sendjee Zalla, Naib Dewan of Junaghad, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Hassumbhoy Visram, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Purshotumdas M. Nathoobhoy, Jugmohundas M. Nathoobhoy, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Mrs. and Miss Gostling, Mrs. W. A. Chambers, Mrs. Whitworth, Mrs. Dimmock, Mr. W. C. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. H. G. Dumayne, the Misses Dumayne, Mr. H. W. Barrow, the Misses Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. Leask, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. Douglas Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Dr., Mrs., and Miss J. Gerson Da Cunha, Mr. De la Fosse, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jugmohandas Vundravandas Bhaisett, Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Runchordas Vundravandas, J. W. Smith, E. Greenwood, Mrs. Allum, Messrs. J. Y. Smith, J. C. Bowen, Virchand Dipchand, Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas Daphtary, Rajah Ravi Varma, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K. N. Kabrajee, Rahimtula Khairaj, Anandrao N. Vasudeo, Oomer Jamal, Narrondass Purshotumdass, Pranjivandas Govindram, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Jaykissondas Gungadas Vijbhucan, Fazalbhoy Joomabhai Lalljee, Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, Runchordas Purshotumdass, Bapubhoy Visram, Cursondass Vallabhdas, M. M. Munshi, Toolsidas Munmohundas Sett, Janardhun Gopal, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. D. J. Mantri, Dr. Devan, Messrs. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator, Krishnarao Antoba, Assistant Secretary to Government, Captain Saydulla Khan, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, Messrs. Ibrahim Ahmedi, S. M. Rele, G. M. Pitale, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Dr. B. Lookmanjee, Khan Bahadur Dhunjishah Karaka, Rai Bahadur Luxmon Sing, Dr. Dhunjishah H. Patel, Messrs. Mahomedbhoy N. Khairaj, Jumnadas Ghigabhoy, Vandravandas Ramjee, Munmohondas Ramjee, Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Dr. Vithaldas Mungaldas, Messrs. Jumnadas Ramjee, Kallabhoy Lallubhoy, S. G. Ajinkia, H. S. Dixit, Haji Abdulla Dawood, Shivaji Dhurmajee, Cumroodin Amiroodin of Zanzibar, H. M. Mody, Babajee Kassinath, M. H. Nazir, Nensey Peroo Mahomed, R. S. Chitgupi, S. Chitgupi, A.H. Nazir, M. B. Choubal, Vachraj Mohunjee, B.A. Bhagvat, Hurjivandas Jugjivandas, Devidas Pranjivandas, Shaik Adum Esoofbhoy, Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, Shantaram Jugonnath, L. Fleischmann, Venayek Wasudeo, Nana Moroba, D. A. Khare, Wasudeo J. Kirtikar, Nanabhai Sadanand Kale, &c.

VISIT OF LADY HARRIS TO THE WEDDING.

About 7-15 p. m. her Excellency Lady Harris and Mrs. Harris, accompanied by Captain Poore, Aide-de-Camp, drove over to see the wedding. They were welcomed by Mrs. Tribhowandas, Mrs. Muljee Barbhaya, and other ladies and gentlemen, and escorted to the bungalow, and were pleased with the decorations and illuminations. The party were then escorted to the reception-hall in the *shamianah*, where the brides and bridegrooms were introduced to her Excellency, and sat by her for some time, during which Lady Harris collected much information regarding the ceremonies and the events of the day, with evident interest in the details. Her Excellency watched for some little time the singing and gyrations of the *nautch*-girls. Mr. Mansukhram Surajram, Bombay agent to H. H. the Rao of Kutch, availed himself of the opportunity to present dresses of honour to Mr. Tribhowandas on behalf of the Rao. The Government House party were then escorted to the other *shamianah*, where they witnessed the ceremony of giving certain preparations of food to the brides and bridegrooms to eat. The place where the nuptial ceremonies were performed, and of which photographs have been taken, was also visited by the Government House party, who were then garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers. Her Excellency left the bungalow after 8 p.m., expressing to Mr. Tribhowandas and the ladies of the family her thanks for the opportunity given her of witnessing the interesting proceedings of the evening. Dinner was provided for the Hindu guests. The festivities terminated at a late hour, Mr. and Mrs. Tribhowandas having received many presents during the evening.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WEDDING CEREMONIES.

Printed hand-bills, giving the following description of the wedding ceremonies, were distributed to the guests:—"At about 5 p. m. the two bridegrooms will start in grand procession from their respective houses for the brides' house. After dismounting from their horses at the brides' residence, they will be asked to stand upon two low wooden stools, called "bajat." The mother-in-law of the bridegrooms then comes and makes a 'kunkoo' mark on their foreheads and performs a ceremony known as 'pokhnoo' by way of welcome. They then give in turn the 'posh' (which consists of seven betel-leaves, seven betel-nuts, seven pieces of turmeric, one rupee, and one cocoanut) and 'lagan pady' to the brides' mother. The priest utters sacred verses and asks the bridegrooms to take their seats on the "bajats" close to the place where a short time before the ceremony of "graha-shanti," or propitiation of the nine planets, was performed. The brides now come, and are made to sit in front of the bridegrooms, the brides and bridegrooms being separated by a sacred cloth, called "anterpat" held between them. Prayers are then offered to the god "Gunputti." The brides' parents afterwards wash the feet of the brides and the bridegrooms in a copper basin. The end of the outer garment of the bridgrooms ("osablo") is then tied to each of the brides' garments ("ghatdi"). The right band of the bride is then joined to that of the bridegroom. This ceremony is called "hasta melap." The brides' parents pour water upon the "joined hands," and utter the word "Krishnarpana." The bridegroom utters the word "swasti," or hail. Then the ceremony known as "punyaha vachan" takes place. When this is over, articles that are to be presented to the bridegrooms are given. Blessings are given by the priests, and four of the elderly ladies of the family welcome the occasion of "hasta melap." Each of the couples then, leaving the place, come to the raised seat in "mayaroo," or "wedding canopy." Again the four ladies welcome the brides and bridegrooms by throwing grains of rice over them. The bridegrooms, after a time, are taken to the dining hall, where they are feasted. They then return to the wedding canopy. At each pillar of the canopy earthen pots are placed one over the other. Sweet "kansar" is then prepared in a small pot. The brides and bridegrooms then perform another minor ceremony. The brides' brother is given barley, betel-nuts, betel-leaves, &c., into his hands, and they are asked to go round the place four times. At the fourth turn he presses the big toes of the feet of the bridegrooms with his hand. The bride and bridegroom then sit side by side, and a low wooden seat is placed in front of them, on which a plate containing betel-nuts is placed. The priest moves his hand in the plate, and each of the ladies and gentlemen of the brides' and bridegrooms' party put a pice in it. The mother of the bride then places the "kansara," ghee and sugar in the plate and mixes them together. The bridegroom now feeds the bride and *vice-versa* with a few handfuls of the food. They then wash their hands and use the garment of the mother-in-law as a towel. The mother-in-law then gives the teeth and ear pick called "dant kotarni" and "kan kotarni," silver elephant (small), &c. Four of the ladies bless the brides with a ceremony called "saubhagya." The females belonging to the bridegrooms party then look at the faces of the brides. The brides and bridegrooms worship the "guardian" of the place called "kshetrapal," the family goddess called "gotrag," &c., and when this ceremony is over, the brides are ready to go to their husbands' residences. The brides' parents then accompany them a few paces as far as the gate of their compound, and, though extremely sorry at their separation, wish them health and happiness."

SAD FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, held an inquest, on Saturday last, touching the death of Arthur George Redsall, a signal-man on board H. M's ship Boadicea, who died by accidentally falling into the Merewether Dry Dock, on Friday night. Robert Deham said that he was the master-at-arms on board H. M's. Boadicea, now lying in the Merewether Dry Dock. The deceased, who was twenty years of age, was a signal-man on board the same ship. On Friday night he was informed that a man had fallen into the dock. He went on deck, and saw the dead body of Redsall being carried on board. Dr. White was present there. The deceased, who joined the ship in February, 1892, was a steady man, and was never seen under the influence of liquor.

Edwin Townsend, an able seaman on Boadicea, said that at 7 o'clock, on Friday night, the deceased and some other men belonging to the ship were skylarking in the wharf of the Merewether Dock. Witness was standing on the wharf when the deceased ran past him and went towards the coping-stone of the wharf to hide. Witness saw his head and shoulders above the coping-stone. The deceased then suddenly disappeared from his view, and at the same time witness heard a noise of somebody falling into the dock. Immediately he ran up to the coping-stone and on looking into the dock saw the deceased lying at the bottom. He shouted to the men on the wharf that somebody had fallen into the dock, and some of the men went down and brought up the deceased.

William Hall, a seaman, corroborated the evidence and further said that he brought up the deceased on the wharf with the assistance of others. The deceased was lying on his back with his arms stretched, out and he appeared to be dead. The deceased was quite sober.

Dr. R. D. White, Fleet Surgeon on the Boadicea, described the injuries caused to the deceased by an accidental fall into the dock, and said that death was due to the fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 33rd and 34th Silver Spoon competitions of the Club took place at Coorla on Friday, the 2nd instant. Distances 500 and 600 yards. The monthly competition for a Silver-Plated Tea-Urn also took place at the same time. Some really excellent scores were made. The best score at 500 yards was made by Cr-Sergt H Black, B. V. R., 39 out of a highest possible 40. He also wins the Urn for the second time with the good aggregate at both distances of 73. The best score at 600 yards was made by Lce-Corpl F E Otto, B. V. R.,36. The next competition will be on Friday, the 9th instant. Distances 200 and 300 yards. It should be noted that the very large number of members who are handicapped gives every chance for medium shots, Lce-Corpl C. Anding, B. V. R. (at scratch) winning the second spoon at 500 yards with 32, although eleven better scores were made. The following are the scores:—

33rd Competition.

	Score. 500 yds.
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	39a
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	37b
Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	36b
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol Rifles	36b
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	35c
Corpl W J High, Bo Vol Rifles	35d
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	35a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	35e
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	34a
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	33a
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Lce Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	32f
Sergt Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	32b
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	32d
Lce Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	31g
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	31d
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	30d

(a) Handicapped 12 points; (b) handicapped 9 points; (c) handicapped 3 points winner of 1st Spoon; (d) handicapped 6 points; (e) handicapped 15 points; (f) winner of 2nd Spoon; and (g) handicapped 3 points.

34th Competition.

	Score. 600 yds.
Lce Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	36a
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	34b
Sergt Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	32d
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32b
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	29b
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol Rifles	29d
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	28e
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	27b
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	26e
Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	26d
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	26f
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	26e
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	21e
Corpl W J High, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lce Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	16

(a) Handicapped 3 points, winner of 1st Spoon; (b) handicapped 12 points; (c) handicapped 9 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (d) handicapped 9 points; (e) handicapped 6 points; and (f) handicapped 15 points.

Second Silver-Plated Tea—Urn Competition.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	39	34	73*
Lce Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	31	36	67
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles.	35	32	67
Cr Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol Rifles	36	29	65
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	35	28	63
Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	36	26	62
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32	29	61
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	34	27	61
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	35	26	61
Lce Corpl C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	32	21	53

* Winner of Urn.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	1	3	...	17	23
B "	1	...	1	...	2	...	12	16
C "	...	1	1	...	1	...	11	14
D "	...	1	1	...	3	...	28	33
E "	...	1	1	1	1	...	31	35
F "	...	1	1	...	3	...	19	24
G "	...	...	1	...	2	1	24	28
H " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	2	2	10	14
I " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
K " Cadets.	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	13
L " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	4	...	58	62
Army Staff	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total	3	5	7	4	21	3	230	273

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut Col the Hon L H Bayley, Majors R S Brown and T W C Leathem, Capts J P Baird, E F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, and S Tomlinson, Lieuts T M English, J P Cornforth, J H Ferneaux, H R H Wilkinson, D J Sharp, R Snell and C C James.

BRUTAL MURDER AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

A shocking tragedy was enacted at Fergusson Road, on Saturday evening, a Hindu woman, named Bhagee, aged twenty-five years, being murdered by her husband, Heeru Luxman, a mill-hand, residing in a chawl at Parel. The facts of the case are rather painful. It seems that the motive of revenge actuated the man to perpetrate the foul deed. Bhagee was married to Heeru about ten years ago. The union was not a happy one. They frequently quarrelled with each other, and Bhagee had to run away often from her husband owing to his ill-treatment towards her. It was about two months ago when she last ran away from his house and went to live with his brother Baba Govind, a mill-hand, living in a chawl at Fergusson Road. She then sued her husband for maintenance at the Mazagon Police Court, and when the case came on for hearing the Magistrate advised her to settle the dispute amicably. The Magistrate also told her to take the advice of her castemen and act according thereto, stating that if the matter was not settled, she should again appear before him. Bhagee did not refer the matter to her castemen at all, but again appeared before the Magistrate on the 25th ultimo, when the Magistrate ordered that the accused should pay the sum of Rs. 4 every month to Bhagee for her maintenance. On the 25th ult. Heeru went to Bhagee and asked her to return to his house, but she refused to do so, as she feared ill-treatment at his hands. This exasperated him, and he swore that he would tear away the summons on her face and would on no account give her Rs. 4 every month as ordered by the Magistrate. Bhagee persisted in refusing to go to his house, whereupon he threatened to murder her and left the house angrily. On Saturday Baba went to attend to his work, leaving Bhagee alone in the house. In the evening when Bhagee, who had gone out on some business, was returning to the chawl, she saw her husband, who was apparently waiting on the road to meet her. Without any warning, he drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed Bhagee in the centre of her throat. The blade of the knife being bent, Heeru threw it away, and drawing out another knife, he again stabbed her on the right, above the collar-bone. Bhagee bled profusely and fainting from loss of blood fell to the ground. Heeru knelt upon her and stabbed her again on the right shoulder. Dewoo Ganoo and two other mill-hands, who were standing on the road at the time, and who were panic-stricken, raised an alarm, when the accused threw away the knife from his hands and ran in the direction of the Parel station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. A policeman pursued him and caught him as he was trying to get over the fencing of the railway line. Inspector Nolan, being informed of the occurrence, repaired to the scene at once and took the accused in his charge. The policeman, who had picked up the two knives, handed them over to Inspector Nolan. The accused's clothes were all saturated with blood. He was greatly excited and shivering with fear, his eyes flashing like fire. Bhagee, who was lying in a pool of blood, was picked up in a state of collapse and removed to the chawl, but she died before reaching it. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by the Coroner, and after the evidence of Baba Govind, brother of the deceased, and Dewoo Gannoo, who was an eye-witness to the shocking occurrence, who corroborated the above facts, had been recorded, the enquiry was adjourned to Wednesday next. The accused will be placed to-day before a Magistrate on a charge of murdering his wife.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Company's office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Percy Benn presiding. The following report of the directors, and the resolutions suggested therein, were adopted:—"The directors beg to lay before the shareholders the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1893. The profit and loss account, after providing for bad debts and depreciation of material, and writing off the sum of Rs. 8,843-15-2, being cost of the High Court suit, Jaikissondas Gungadas *vs.* the Company, shows an available balance of Rs. 45,805-7-7, including the sum of Rs. 3,806-7-8 brought forward from last year. With this sum your directors propose to pay a dividend of one rupee per share, which will absorb Rs. 33,575; to place Rs. 5,000 to the reserve fund; set aside Rs. 5,000 for depreciation of plant; and carry forward the balance of Rs. 2,230-7-7. Progress has been satisfactory. Thirty-seven new subscribers, bringing in an additional revenue of Rs. 6,940, were connected during the year, and on the 31st December, 1893, there were 583 exchange and private lines at work in Bombay and Karachi, with a total gross revenue of Rs. 1,04,674. The calls passing through the exchanges numbered 1,424,236, an increase of 270,006 over the previous year. Constant and careful attention has been given to the Company's out-door construction. Most of the alterations, which it was stated in the last year's report had still to be effected in the native town, have now been carried out. These are valuable and permanent improvements, and provide room for further extensions. An important improvement, carried out since the last report, has been the removal of the Company's exchange at Byculla to more suitable premises. Large iron standards have been erected in the approaches to the exchange, and a new switchboard, of the latest and most improved pattern, has been fitted up in the switch-room, affording much-needed accommodation for the extension of the Company's lines in this important centre. The shareholders will be glad to learn, with regard to the subject of the Government Telegraph Department's competition, to which reference was made in the last year's report, that the Government of India have decided that in future all applications for telephones received by the Telegraph Department from the public within the area limited to this Company must be referred to the Company. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Gordhandas Khattu retire by rotation under clause 92 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election."

RIVAL TRADESMEN.

On Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Dinshah Davur, barrister-at-law, applied for and obtained summonses against F. Welter and Mahomed Haji Gunnie, on behalf of Mr. N. S. Pochaji, commission agent, charging them with infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act. Mr. Pochaji, in his information filed in the court, stated that he carried on business as commission agent, under the style of Messrs. N. S. Pochaji and Company, and was the Bombay Agent of Gotleile Taussig, soap manufacturer, at Vienna, Austria. The Gotleile Taussig soap was very popular in Bombay, where the native merchants recognised it from the labels on the boxes and certain figures on the wrapper. All the different markets in India received that soap from Bombay. The complainant was informed, and he believed that one Herdetz, lately in the employ of Gotliele Taussig, had opened a soap manufactory at Galburz, Bohemia, and with the intention of securing a large sale of his soap in the Indian markets he had counterfeited the labels and figures on the boxes and wrappers. A consignment of the imitation goods arrived in Bombay in last December. Some dispute arose between Mahomed Haji Gunnie and his commission agent who imported the said goods for him. A box of the imitation soap was brought to the complainants' office who enquired of the genuine manufacturer if there were two kinds of soap manufactured by him. The answer was in the negative, and the manufacturer further informed the complainant that the label and the figure were duly registered under the Merchandise Marks Act. He also authorised the complainant as his agent to prosecute the importers of the goods that bore a counterfeit trade mark. Mahomed Haji Gunnie at first agreed to pass a writing that he would not import any more goods with such label and figure thereon, but subsequently he refused to do so. Welter being asked not to import such soap any more, refused to give an undertaking of the sort. The complainant believed that the label and number were imitated with the intention of checking the sale of the genuine soap, which had already been affected thereby. He, therefore, prayed that the imitation goods be ordered to be forfeited if the court were satisfied that such an order was necessary.

After the information was sworn to by the complainant, his Worship granted summonses against the accused.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The circus continues to draw large houses at the pavilion on the Maidan. Except, perhaps, on the Governor's night the house was never so crowded before as on Saturday last, when the programme was practically the same as on Thursday night. This is not to be wondered at as every day there has been an onward tendency. It is announced that the performance on Wednesday afternoon will be under the patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris.

THE TEXTILE FANCY BALL.

The annual textile ball took place in the Town Hall, on Friday night, when a large number of guests, attired in fancy dress, were present. About nine o'clock, by which time a good number had put in their appearance, the grand march was announced, and all possible costumes, from the ludicrous to the most handsome, were seen to perfection. Clowns, with bladders, were busy in all parts of the room bestowing on the guests their greetings in the way of a volley of blows; Bur's girls and boys ne'er-do-wells, Mountebanks, courtiers of Elizabethan and Louis XII. periods, flower girls, lady and gentleman footballers, and several other characters were seen to advantage. A well-arranged programme of some twenty-four dances was commenced about half-past nine to the strains of excellent music, which, by the way, was conducted rather forcibly by Clown Taylor with his bladders, who also during the interval at 12 o'clock gave to the audience a recitation, a part of which runs as follows:—

A textile ball at 9 o'clock
A textile man, a textile frock
A textile clown, but not for pence,
Just for to-night for want of sense.
Textile dancers in a row
Marching, waltzing to and fro.
Textile gents and ladies too
In textile shades of every hue.
This is not a Textile Hall
But it contains a Textile Ball.
In fact Bombay's a textile place.
We're runners in the Textile Race,
Textile Exchange is dead and gone;
They burned him at one and once,
So dry your tears ye Textile men,
He'll never resurrect again.

The dancing was kept up till after four o'clock when the strains of the National Anthem terminated the night's enjoyment. The following is a list of the characters:

	Characters.
W Pickering	Garde Francaise.
E Parkinson	Garde Francaise.
L Rushworth	Italian Brigand.
Mrs Rushworth	Maid-of-Honour.
Miss Rushworth	Lady Footballer.
Miss M Rushworth	Snow Fairy.
R Rushworth	Neapolitan Boy.
H H Spence	Masher.
F C Spence	Absurd Evening Dress.
Mrs Spence	Yorkshire Lass
R Wood	Toreador.
R H Bateson	King Henry VIII.
Mrs Bateson	Egyptian Princess.
A Beniston	Jester.
Mrs Beniston	Roman Peasant.
Miss Beniston	Nita.
Miss B Beniston	Butterfly.
E Beniston	Romeo.
F Rhodes	Page Louis XIII.
Miss Parker	Fatima.
William Seel	Huntsman.
G Kelly	Gondolier.
M Delaney	Oddity.
H Macnee	Bombay Postman.
Miss Robertson	Shepherdess.
Miss Russell	Old woman who lives in a shoe.
W Nicholls	Windsor Uniform.
Mrs Nicholls	Folly.
W Griffin	Harlequin.
W B Green	Chirgwin white-eyed Kaffir.
Mrs Green	Winter.
H M King	Orthodox Mahomedan.
Mrs Davey	Miss Hardcastle.
F N Motabhoy	Courtier Louis XIV.
Miss E Poincilett	Swiss.
Miss A Poincilett	Swiss.
R M Pope	Jester.
Miss Downes	Parsee Lady.
J Knox	Clown.
Miss Ormston	French Flower Girl.
J F Pennock	Mahommed.
Mrs Martin	Xmas Cards.
Hodjert	Peeroo.
Miss Lile	Desdemona.
Miss Stanley	Toreador.
Stanley	Esmeralda.
H H Jones	Gentleman of the Elizabethan period.
W J Murphy	German Waiter.
A Gibbs	Mermaid.
A Baids	Gentleman Waiter.
A Desanty	Gentleman Waiter.
J Marks	Clown.
Miss Tootill	Chaponette from Paul Jones.
A E Houfton	Old English.
F Pearson	London Citizen middle-aged,
Jackson	B V A.
T Brownutt	Rajah.
Mrs Brownutt	Ranee.
Capt W Lynn	Rajput Prince.
Miss A Lynn	Comet.
Miss McMillan	Galatea.
Mr McMillan	Fisherman.
Miss Hindle	Carnival.
J Boon	Football.
A Williamson	Football.
P E Flower	Rao of Cutch.
J S Kirkbride	French Cook.
R Harwood	C V R Mess Uniform.
R Ramsay	Mexican Cow Boy.
Miss George	Parsee Lady.
Ramsay	19th Century.
Miss George	Gipsy Maid.
J R Wetherill	Toreador.
H Taylor	Clown
G A Claridge	Colonial Evening Dress.
J McLaren	Black and White.
A W Seabroke	Mephistopheles.
J E Warner	Baby.
D Houghton	Mr Johnson, of New York.
Mrs Houghton	Mahatabel.
W Davis	Dorothy.
Mrs Davis	Dorothy's Butler.
Mrs Arron	Jewess.
Mrs Gibbons	Parsee Lady.
Mrs Carroll	Lady, 13th Century.
Baker	Man-of-War's man.
A de Santy	Cook.
J A Kirkbride	Jonathan.

"THE PROPER WAY."

In September last Mr. W. A. Chambers read a paper before the Industrial Conference at Poona, wherein he made suggestions in regard to the Indian Post Office Savings Bank. Four months passed by and the Government of India had not acted upon the suggestions. So Mr. Chambers, under date January 20, addressed the Director-General of the Post Office as follows:—

Sir,—In a paper read at the Third Industrial Conference, which was held in September last at Poona, the following remarks were made in reference to the Indian Post Office Savings Bank: "It may be truly said of these organizations, both in England and in India, that the depositors are not of the class for which they were established. In England an effort has been made to induce the poorest to invest their savings by allowing them to affix penny stamps to a card until the value of one shilling is reached. The officials are empowered to receive the card so stamped in lieu of one shilling, and the sum thus saved is entered to the account of the depositor. In India the smallest that can be received is four annas, and, since this amount bears a larger proportion to the wages of the Indian artisan than one shilling does to the wages of an English workman, it would be good policy on the part of the authorities here to allow eight half-anna stamps to be received for the necessary four annas. You will notice that means are here suggested by which the very poor may be induced to deposit their money in the Indian Post Office Savings Banks, and I should like to know if your attention has been drawn to this suggestion. If you have seen the remarks in question, will you inform me what are the objections to the course proposed.—Yours truly,

W. A. Chambers.

The Director-General of the Post Office, through his Assistant, Mr. O'Brien, replied:—

Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge your letter of the 20th ultimo and to say that the system suggested by you has several times been under the consideration of the Indian Postal Administration. The system has, however, not been adopted in India as there is reason to believe that there is no considerable class of persons in this country who are unable to open Savings Bank accounts with the present minimum limit, and would be led to the necessary thrift if they had an opportunity of saving four annas in stamps and of then opening an account with the stamps.

Mr. Chambers, thereupon sent a further communication. He wrote:—

Sir,—Your favour of the 5th instant to hand The objection urged by you against the proposal contained in my letter of the 20th ultimo, is one that is based not upon fact, but upon supposition. The proper way to discover whether there is a class of persons who would avail themselves of the opportunity of saving by means of half-anna stamps is by an experiment. Possibly, a class might be created by this inducement to thrift, but, if after experiment your opinion should be shown to be correct no great harm would be done. The expense of the trial should be very small. The scheme is worthy of an effort, and I would respectfully request the Indian Postal Administration to re-consider their adverse decision.

Whether the Director-General of the Post Office or the Government of India will act now that they are shown "the proper way," there is nothing to indicate as though the letter was dated February 8, no acknowledgment has been vouchsafed.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF MARCH, 1894.

Summary.

The barometric changes are small and unimportant to-day. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Neemuch and 14 at Akola. The maximum temperature is 10° below the normal at Delhi, and the minimum 5° to 8° in excess in Central India and at Allahabad Deesa, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Akola, Bangalore, Bellary and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 58° at Delhi. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Masulipatam Madras, Ahmedabad, Veraval and Neemuch. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations since yesterday except at Aden, where there have been light showers. The weather to the eastwards Longtitude 80° is unsettled, and rain is probably falling there. Elsewhere the weather is slightly unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DEPARTURE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Sir Chamrajendra Wadior, G.C.S.I., who had been sojourning in this city with all the members of his family since the 18th of December last (except for ten days, when the Maharaja was on pilgrimage to Benares) left for his dominions, via Guntakal, yesterday morning, at 9-30 a.m., by special train, from the Victoria Terminus. His Highness was accompanied by their Highnesses the Maharanee Saheb, C.I., the heir-apparent, his brother, and three sister Princesses, the Maharaja's brother-in-law and Commander-in-Chief Prince Basarapa and his lady and son, Colonel Campbell, private secretary to his Highness, Miss Campbell, Major Martin, Dr. Benson (the Prince's tutor), Mr. and Mrs. Whitely, Miss Godfrey, companion and governess to the Princesses, Rai Bahadur Raja Karya Prasukta A. Nursim Iyengar, the indefatigable Durbar Buxee and two hundred followers. At 8-15 a.m. Mr. G. C. Whitworth, the Political Secretary to Government, and Captain Cox, representing the Government of Bombay, called at the residence of his Highness on Warden Road. At 8-40 a.m. his Highness left the bungalow with the Government deputation and Colonel Campbell in his Excellency the Governor's carriage, drawn by four horses, and followed by a detachment of his Excellency's body-guard. The equipage arrived at 9-15 a.m. at the Victoria Terminus, where a guard-of-honor under a European officer was in attendance. His Highness being very popular, there was a large number of friends on the station platform to receive him, including Mr. Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitale, the Hon. Mr. Harridass Viharidass (member of the Opium Commission), Messrs. Virchund Dipchund, Munsookram Surajram, Ravi Vurma and his brother, Vamonrao Damodhurjee, Ballajee Pandurang, Bapujee Dinanath, Whagjeesbeth J. P. Patel, Anundrao Venayak, Dhurumsee Morarji and brother, Nansbhai Maccoondrow Javeri, Balkrushnarao Anundrao Venayak, and several others. His Highness who was literally loaded with garlands of flowers and nosegays, spent some time in conversation with those present, several of them being introduced by Mr. Bhaskerao Pitale. Last week Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata entertained Sir Chamrajendra and his children at an evening party given in their honor at his palatial residence, in Waudby Road. On Friday morning, his Highness visited the Babulnath temple, and distributed alms, each mendicant receiving a rupee. Some of the temple pujarees, &c., received handsome presents for bringing temple prasads to him. His Highness has directed a sum of rupees five thousand to be divided among charitable institutions in Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major H. S. Lye, Royal Irish Regiment, is appointed Commandant, Darjeeling Depot.

Captain W. K. McLeod, Royal Artillery, is posted to the 50th Field Battery for duty.

Captain W. R. Hilliard, Royal Engineers, is transferred to the Bombay Command, Military Works, Karachi.

The undermentioned have leave of absence out of India on private affairs:—Major N. Newnham Davis, East Kent Regiment, pending retirement; Lieutenant A. C. Watson, 11th Bengal Infantry-Lieutenant G. R. Vanrenen, 16th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenants J. M. S. Stewart and R. Tryon, Rifle Brigade, for 12 months: Lieutenant D. L. Mollaby, Sappers and Miners; Captain T. ff. Chamberlain and Lieutenants P. A. Skipwith and H. J. Cotter, Royal Artillery, for 9 months. Captain C. H. Morris, 1st Bengal Infantry, for 8 months: Lieutenant J. G. Rottor, Royal Artillery, for 7½ months: Lieutenant C. C. Robertson, Royal, Artillery for 6 months.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. D. Cadell to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant A. G. Pritchard to be Permanent Squadron Officer. 8th Bengal Cavaly.—Lieutenant R. L. Ricketts, from 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant C. Mackenzie to be Permanent Squadron Officer; and Lieutenants R. M. L. Hall and J. S. Corbett (from 11th Bengal Lancers) to be Officiating Squadron Officers. 5th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant J. N. Jephson to be Quartermaster. 9th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant G. T. Widdicombe to be Quartermaster. 11th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant B. M. L. Brodhurst to be Officiating Wing Officer. 35th Sikh.—Lieutenant S. K. B. Rice to be Officiating Wing Officer. 4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E. E. Barwell, from 9th Gurkhas, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 39th Garhwalis.—Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart to be Officiating Wing Officer. 1-1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Rogers, from 2nd Battalion, to be Commandant. 2-1st Gurkhas.—Major C. A. R. Sage, from 1st Battalion to be Commandant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 2.
Lister, Major, Bo, RE, on leave, from Poona.
Black, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st Grenediers, on duty, from Baroda.

March 3.
Walpole, Lt, Bo, RE, on leave, from Poona.
Ford, Lt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—March 1.
Jenkins, Lt, Bengal, R I Fuslrs, off leave, to Allahabad.

March 2.
Keogh, Surgn, Major, Ms, AMS, on duty, to Madras.

March 3.
Black, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st, Grenediers, on duty, to Baroda.
Birrell, Surgn-Major, Ms, AMS, on leave, to England.
Greville, Capt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th March 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day and Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 4 sub-divisions

To-morrow and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 sub-divisions.

Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day and Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—10inch R M L gun drill Nos. 2 and 4 sub-divisions.

To-morrow and Friday, 8-30 p.m.—10inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 sub-divisions.

Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.

2. There will be class firing, at Coorla, on Friday next, train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th March, 1894.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays at 6-30 a.m.

Byculla School.—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p.m.

Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School.—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

John Cannon School.—On Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School.—On Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders at 5 p.m. in the compound of St. Peter's Boys School, Mazagon.

3. There will be Company drill for B Company every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill for E Company at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.

5. There will be Company drill for F Company on Wednesdays, at 7 a.m. in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, and on Thursdays at 8-30 p.m., in the compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

6. There will be Company drill for G Company on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m. on the ground north of the Municipal Office, and on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. near the Foras Road, Market.

7. There will be Company drill every Tuesday evening at 5-30 o'clock behind the Telegraph Quarters for members of D Company.

8. The class of instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant and every Thursday until further orders.

9. A Company team will practice for the Bayley Shield this morning and fire for the competition on Thursday the 8th instant.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Thursday the 8th instant at 7 a.m.

As it will be a preliminary parade for the animal inspection all members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

A somewhat curious incident is reported in the *Standard's* foreign correspondence from the village of Nicolaefskaya, in the province of Kharkoff. A peasant named Litvinoff, with a very handsome wife, sold her to another, called Lukianoff, for the sum of 160 roubles, giving a receipt in due form for the money. In a fortnight, however, he wished to buy her back, and her purchaser was quite willing, but the woman refused. The original husband referred the matter to the Zemsky Natchalink, who declined to interfere, and the communal authorities also declared that it was no business of theirs. Consequently the wife remains with the man who bought her.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD THREAD, BRAID EMBROIDERED SATIN, BROCADE, AND EMBROIDERED VELVET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following goods:—
AS 3154-55—2 cases gold thread and braids.
ASA 2720—1—1 case gold thread.
AS—5717-2—3 cases brocade.
AS—5359—1 case embroidered satin.
AS—3217-18—2 cases embroidered velvet.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khetwady 7th Lane, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a first rate mahogany grand pianoforte, a large variety of natural grasses, a fish bowl with fish, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome curtain poles with nett curtains, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of C. G. BRISCOE, Esq.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., at 6, Marine Lines, the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of COLONEL W. SCOTT, 5TH B. L. I.
By
Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, March 5, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, RUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock Jetty Shed, on account of the concerned ex s. s. "Loodiana"—
1,515 bars, about 20 tons, Belgian round and square iron, 5-8" to 1¼".

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S PROVISIONS, PLANKS AND OTHER SUNDRY GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s dockyard, Mazagon—
A quantity of ship's provisions and other sundry articles, such as roast beef, mutton, soup preserved, potatoes, beef suet, beef tea, navy biscuits, rum, vinegar, salt pork and beef, lime juice, mess kettles, tin plates and pots, spoons, and various other articles, 13 castors flour.
Also a large quantity of planks, &c., suitable for ship's fittings.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
3 cases white mulls.
3 cases white drill.
1 „ musical clocks.
10 cases quarts beer.
1 case cigars.
On account of the concerned—
T C J—53 kegs nails—ex-Roumania.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—
A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes, and miscellaneous other articles.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 5, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—
1 ebonized cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., very little used.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 case of English jewellery, consisting of eardrops, match boxes, cigar boxes, watch guards, bracelets, brooches, &c.
3 cases 19 dozen coat brushes and 11 dozen shoe brushes.
13 casks boiler covering composition.
On account of the concerned—
10 bags pints and vial corks.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Essa Beg Mahomed—
EBM 21-31—11 cases glassware.
On account and at the risk of Ebramjee Mossajee.—
J E W 3426—1 case castors.
On account of the concerned—
S M / M B 5—1 case glass globes.
On account of the underwriters ex s. s. Marq. Bacquecham.—
B M / 3137 1 case 4,000 books, genuine silver leaves, SW Damaged.
M G / C 5599—1 bale 300 lb grey yarn.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong handsome landau.
1 strong light victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 small dog-cart with iron grey pegu pony and harness.
1 swift 1¼ cushion tyre safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 10 CASES OF TURKEY-RED PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramputan and Sukdial, of Delhi—
DE 21-30—10 cases each 60 pieces 22-23 inches, 28 yards of Turkey-red prints.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, neat crockery and glassware, a splendid cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in excellent order, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of E. BEYNON, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Pranjivandas Purbhoodass, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Babajee Banooseth Powar, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of August, 1888, the following property viz:—
All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Duncan Road in the sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under old No. 118, new C Ward No. 7342 and street Nos. 147, 149, containing by admeasurement 77 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1769, new No. 8910, old survey No. 2-1272 and new survey No. 4742, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Duncan Road, on the north by the house of Kasiram Hinajee, and on the south by the house of Sonabai, widow of Ardaseer Rustomjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Slater Road, near the Grant Road Railway Station, in the bungalow of Mr. Jugmohundas Bhaisett, the very valuable and handsome substantial French-polished black and teakwood household furniture made to order by John Roberts and others, superior electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps, China check and coir matting, &c., the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow, with 4,148 square yards of ground, on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the Sea.

Under instructions from Bai Aimai, widow and administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. Limjeebhoy Muncherjee Mody, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of March, 1894, at 4 p. m.—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the pucka-built upper-storied bungalow, cook-room, stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the sub-district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, which said land, containing by admeasurement 4148 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east partly by the property of the late Mr. Jewajee Manockjee and partly by the property of Messrs. Dosabhoy Bomanjee Motabhoy and Manockjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the west by the Malabar Road, on the north by the property of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and on the south by the road belonging to Mr. Jewajee Manockjee, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 125 and are now assessed under ward No 3287 and street No 17-19, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos 30 and 140, new Nos. 16358 and 1175, old Survey No. 26926-28 and new Survey Nos 1 and 2-7199 and are at present in the occupation of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.
The Collector's rent of the above ground is only As. 12 and pies 10 per annum.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors, at their Office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE
of
Valuable Furniture &c.,
of
H. A. GEYER, Esq.,
at "Linden House," Apollo Bunder,
On SATURDAY, 24th instant 1894.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, March 5, 1894.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

FOR a few days only, up to 7th March, any Single HORSE of my lot, excepting Cobra, will be SOLD for Rs. 475. Apply immediately to
C. G. BALDOCK,
Government Remount Stables.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.
Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS.
Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.
C. HIRSCH.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
SURGEON DENTIST,
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,
ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. Nvember 15th, 1893.

INDIAN
CURIOSITIES MART.

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Silver, Copper and Brass Old and New Workmanship Articles.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., to be had CHEAP at

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
BOMBAY: Rampart Row. DELHI: Chandni Chowk.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costtiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTTS BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MACHINERY, CONSISTING OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1894, at 3 and 4 p.m, respectively, at the Carnac Bunder Pumping Station and Love Grove Pumping Station, at Worlee—

At Carnac Bunder, at 3 P.M.
One horizontal high pressure condensing engine with direct acting pump by Messrs. R. J. and S. Coupe Wigam.
Double acting pump and 2 Howard's patent tubular boilers of 16 nominal H. P. with donkey pump.
At Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, at 4 P.M.
Four sets of vertical compound condensing beam pumping engines, by Messrs. Yates and Co, Blacburn, two double acting pumps to each engine; four iron Lancashire boilers by the above makers, each boiler 21 feet long by 7 feet diameter, with two flues attached to the boilers, is a Green's patent fuel economizer, also one 18" centrifugal pump combined with a horizontal high speed engine by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., London.
For full details and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 5, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

CONSOLS were 3/8 per cent lower in London yesterday, at 99 1/4 ex div; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 109 ex div. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3/8 per cent. higher, at £58 1-8. The price of Bar Silver declined ⅛d. per oz., say to 27 1/8d.; and in New York the metal was 1 1/8 cent cheaper, at 59¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. The Indian Council allotted 25½ lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on the three presidencies yesterday (of which Bombay took 19¼ lakhs) at rates ranging from 1s. 1 11-16d. to 25-32d., or an advance, in the extreme price, of 3-32d. on the highest previously obtained. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 3/8d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £110,000 in Silver to this port, and £50,000 to Calcutta; and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £20,000 to Calcutta. The shipments of Silver to this port since the beginning of the year have now reached £1,390,000, besides £130,000 shipped to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London advanced slightly to francs. 25·17½.

To-day further allotments of Indian Council Wire Transfers have been made at enhanced rates, say, 8 lakhs on Bombay, and 4 lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 1 27-32d. to 7-8d.; and the Exchange Banks have put up their buying rate by 1-16d., making it 1s. 1 7-16d. About £125,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. Consols have recovered Friday's drop, being quoted again at 99⅝ *ex div.* The market rate of discount on Indian Bank Paper has been reduced 1-8 per cent., to 1 3-8 per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities are ⅛ per cent. higher, at £58⅜. Bar Silver is ⅛d. lower, at 27d. per oz., and in New York a further drop of half a cent per oz. has taken place, at 58¾ cents, with Exchange on London unaltered.

Brown Rapeseed has been quoted in London today at 32¼s. per 416lbs., cif., business done, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,580,000 quarters, or 140,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool further advanced 1-16d. per lb. for Mid.-American yesterday, at 4 3-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were partially 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 4 3-32d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 3-16d. for July-August. The market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed steady, all round; the Sales having been 10,000 bales; and the Imports 11,000 bales. Spot and arrival prices are unchanged. The Manchester market has remained quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 24,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 70,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales less, at 61,000 bales. The Imports were 43,000 bales heavier, at 107,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 38,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was heavier, by 91,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 41,000 bales than in 1892. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 50,000 bales; and of Surats there were 3,000 bales more in sight; the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Supply of Cotton for all Europe, an increase compared with last year, but a decrease as against the year before, and in the case of East Indian Cotton, some increase in each comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was the same as it ruled a week ago, the quotation being ⅛d. lower than on the corresponding day last year, though higher, by 7-16d. per lb. than in 1892.

In New York, 7 5/8 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but Futures for June were 4 points lower, at 7·68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and this season's total figures now show an increase of 908,000 bales, and a decrease of 924,000 bales, compared with those for last year, and the year before, respectively.

To-day, the spot price of Cotton in New York remains at 7 5/8 cents per lb., but June Futures are 3 points lower, at 7·65 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 8,000 bales, going against 7,000 bales last year, and 13,000 bales in 1892. The Cotton in sight is 6,530,000 bales compared with 6,460,000 bales visibe at the end of last week.

American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	63,000	61,000	122,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	61,000	32,000	65,000
„ „ Continent	23,000	50,000	65,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,205,000	4,297,000	6,147,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,316,000	1,670,000	2,610,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,722,000	1,423,000	1,839,000
„ Stock in the Ports	880,000	917,000	1,106,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,410,000	4,193,250	4,681,470
„ „ Surats	278,000	230,070	275,590

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,750,000	1,653,950	1,709,330
„ London	8,000	6,000	7,000
American Afloat	190,000	91,000	190,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	12,000
Total	1,958,000	1,761,950	1,918,330
Price of Mid-Americans	4 3-16d.	4 15-16d.	3 3-4d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.	4 3-8d.	3 3-16d.
Difference	⅝d.	9-16d.	9-16d.

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day, at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices, but business has been upon a small scale. Exporters have bought 500 bales of ready new cotton, say, 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 164: and Julgaum, at Rs. 174; and 100 Mowa, at Rs. 194; while the Mills have taken 650 bales, made up of 250 ready new Barsee, at Rs. 195; and 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 165; and 100 each of old Pachora, at Rs. 148; and Dhulia, at Rs. 140 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, with a small export business passing; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS.—A decline of 1 to 1¼ anna per cwt. has been established in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, the feeling having been quiet and export business upon a small scale. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-0-6 to	Rs. 7-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-8-0 to	„ 6-9-0	„
Do, do. Cawnpore	„ 6-1-0 to	„ 6-2-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 5-9-0 to	„ 5-11-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,398	bales.
Wheat	10,931	cwt.
Linseed	39,929	„
Rapeseed	8,884	„
Gingelly	7,945	„
Groundnuts	8,925	„
Castorseed	6,899	„
Rice	14,120	„

FREIGHTS are rather easier; but without quotable change in rates. An early March-loading steamer is reported berthed, and to have secured most of her cargo for Dunkirk at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 25-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2d. for three months' sight Credits for March, 1s. 1 15-16d. for April, and 1s. 1 7/8d. for May delivery, at all of which latter rates we have heard of Merchants' Bills being placed; also a little ready Telegraphic at 1s. 1 25-32d., and a little for April Transfer at 1s. 1 23-32d., and then 1s. 1¾d. Being mail-day, business has been limited though with more doing than usual on a Saturday. Rates opened in Calcutta at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Telegraphic, and advanced to 1s. 1 25-32d., forward being quoted there at 1s. 1 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, for August transfer; and here we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 27-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2d.	„
Francs do.	1·47¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing, and Fours, after opening at 102 for Money, and 102 3/8 for Account, advanced to 102¼ in the latter position, at which they left off; with 99¼ quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are dull at nominally unchanged quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.
BIRTH.

WODEHOUSE—February 11, at Aden, the wife of F. W. Wodehouse, Lieutenant, I. S. C., Assistant Resident, Aden, of a daughter.

AUSTRALIA.
DEATH.

MACKENZIE—February 26, at Cheveiton, Warwick, Queensland, Australia, Lennox Stuart Mackenzie, killed by a fall from his horse, the beloved son of Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, Commissioner of Berar, aged 18.

EUROPE.
BIRTHS.

MILLER—Feb 9, at Claremont, Alloa, Scotland, the wife of John O Miller, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

VENIS—Feb 10, at Abingdon, Berks, wife of Arthur Venis, MA, Oxon, Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—Feb 6, on board the s s Ghoorka (47 deg 35m lat N 6deg 0m long W), Robert Launcelot Clarke, Esq. of Madras.

FRASER—Feb 9, at East Molesey, Sophia Matilda, widow of Capt E Fraser, Bengal Engineers, and eldest daughter of the late Col H Foster, CB.

GULLIVER—Feb 10, at Bath, Catherine Dalhousie, the beloved wife of Lieut-Gen H W Gulliver, RE (late Bengal).

MACLEOD—Feb 4, 1894, at Ealing Dean, George William Macleod, late Assistant Comptroller-General (Bengal) of Calcutta, aged 69.

MAUDE—Feb 9, at Cheltenham, Lieut-Gen Cornwallis Oswald Maude, Late of the Bombay Staff Corps, fifth son of the late Hon and Rev Charles John Maude, Rector of Enniskillen, aged 70.

SPENCE—Feb 13, Edmund Lionel Warren, only child of the late Surgn-Major J A W Spence, Madras Army, and of Mrs Spence, Castlenau, Barnes, aged 18.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1894.

"As a rule the resignation of the First Minister, as if removing the bond of cohesion in the Cabinet, has the effect of dissolving it." These words appeared in an article written some years ago for the *North American Review* by the octogenarian statesman, who has now laid down the seals of office. This is not Mr. Gladstone's first resignation, but it has this exceptional feature—it is the only occasion on which he has resigned in full possession of a majority in the House of Commons, and with no intention to make room unwillingly for an adversary. He has resigned, but the Cabinet is not dissolved. It was on January 31 that the *Pall Mall Gazette* startled the political world by a circumstantial and detailed announcement that Mr. Gladstone had decided to resign the Premiership and send a letter to the Queen to that effect before the meeting of Parliament. His decision was stated to be due to advanced age, disappointment at the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, and the opposition to the Parish Councils Bill, and it was further intimated that domestic pressure had been brought to bear on the right hon'ble gentleman. The next day an official notification was received from Mr. Gladstone at Biarritz denying the statement of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but making the somewhat significant reservation that advanced age and defective sight and hearing had for many months made a relief from public cares desirable and rendered his tenure of office liable to interruption at any moment. He added he was ignorant of the possible course of important events, but had done nothing in anywise to restrain the absolute freedom of action of his colleagues. It may have been these very rumours which led Mr. Gladstone a month after making such declarations to think twice before deciding to undergo a test so severe as the weight of the leadership of the House of Commons for another session. Mr. Gladstone's bitterest opponent—and he has many bitter opponents—has never laid inertness and indolence to his charge, and no one can deny that after a political life of strenuous activity, ranging over a period of sixty years he is entitled to be relieved of a burden which would tax the strength of a man in the prime of life. The long, laborious session now gasping its last breath, put a severe strain upon the mental and physical resources of the octogenarian leader of the House of Commons—a strain, too, that was largely self-imposed. Well nigh every amendment of the Home Rule Bill that came under discussion drew forth a speech from the Prime Minister, who surpassed in his age the debating and oratorical triumphs of his earlier years. A determined and persistent Opposition; a new and inexperienced Chairman of Committees; the necessity of keeping close watch lest a small Ministerial majority should by a snatch-vote be turned into a minority; the frequency of disorderly scenes; the fore knowledge of certain rejection of the hotly-debated Bill when it went to the Upper House—all these things told inevitably upon the aged statesman, whose failing eyesight and hearing became more and more apparent as the session tediously advanced.

Without at the present moment seeking to forecast the result of the loss of Mr. Gladstone's commanding personality upon the cause he has so diligently espoused, it may be both interesting and instructive to recall what he told the Americans, in the article previously quoted, in regard to the relations of the Premier to the Crown and to his Cabinet. The breaking down of the great offices of State by throwing them into commission, and last amongst them the Lord High Treasurership after the time of Harley, Earl of Oxford, tended to prevent or retard the formation of a recognised chiefship in the Ministry, which even now we have not learnt to designate by a true English word, though the use of the imported designation "Premier," is at least as old as the poetry of Burns. Mr. Gladstone says that nothing can be more curiously characteristic of the political genius of the people than the position of the Premier. "Departmentally, he is no more than the first named of five persons, by whom jointly the powers of the Lord Treasurership are exercised; he is not their master, or, otherwise, than by mere priority, their head; and he has no special function or prerogative under the formal constitution of the office. He has no official rank except that of Privy Councillor. Eight members of the Cabinet, including five Secretaries of State, and several other members of the Government take official precedence of him. His rights and duties as head of the Administration are nowhere recorded. He is almost, if not altogether, unknown to the Statute Law." People are apt to look upon the head of the British Cabinet as a Grand Vizier. So far from this being the case, he has no powers, properly so called, over his colleagues; on the rare occasions when a Cabinet determines its course by the votes of its members his vote counts only as one of theirs. There is this distinction, however—the other members of the Cabinet are his nominees: they are appointed and dismissed by the Sovereign on his advice. In a well-organised administration nothing of great importance is matured, or would even be projected in any department, without the Premier's personal cognisance, and any weighty business is submitted to him before being considered by the Cabinet. In view of the open secret that the Queen and Mr. Gladstone not infrequently held divergent views, in regard to the affairs of State it is interesting to read what he has said in reference to the relations between the Crown and the Prime Minister. He says: "The Premier reports to the Sovereign the proceedings of the Cabinet, and he also has many audiences of the august occupant of the Throne. He is bound in these reports and audiences not to counterwork the Cabinet; not to divide it; not to undermine the position of any of his colleagues in the Royal favour." If he departs in any degree from strict adherence to these rules, and uses his great opportunities to increase his own influence, or pursue aims not shared by his colleagues, then, unless he is prepared to advise their dismissal, he not only departs from rule, but commits an act of treachery and baseness. As the Cabinet stands between the Sovereign and the Parliament, so he stands between his colleagues and the Sovereign, and is bound to be loyal to both.

That these fundamental principles of the Premiership will be duly recognised and carried out by Lord Rosebery, who is officially stated to be Mr. Gladstone's successor, no one can doubt who has watched his political career. Even when he visited Bombay seven years ago, he was the destined successor of the Liberal leadership, when it left Mr. Gladstone's hands. The fact, however, of his being a peer (a fate he has himself more than once bewailed in public) is calculated to add to the difficulties of a difficult situation. During Lord Salisbury's ministry the Government suffered considerably from the absence of the Prime Minister from the Lower House, which is the real centre of movement and authority. Mr. Labouchere and a small knot of Radicals regard it as an insuperable objection that a peer should be chief of a party which represents or should represent the new democracy. These gentlemen have already entered their protest, and so have taken care to relieve their conscience in the matter. Should the protest prove ineffective, they will no doubt possess their souls in patience, for Lord Rosebery is personally popular, and his peerage is the only ground of objection that the most advanced Radical can bring forward against him. A large majority of Home Rulers in the House of Commons—seventy-one out of a total of eighty Nationalists—are said to favour the selection of his Lordship. It remains to be seen whether in this instance Sir William Harcourt's ambition will precipitate those consequences of the Premiership being held by a peer, which Mr. Gladstone described some years ago, when he said: "The overweight of the House of Commons is apt, other things being equal to bring its Leader inconveniently near in power to a Prime Minister who is a Peer. He can play off the House of Commons against his chief, and instances might be cited, though they are happily most rare, when he has served him very ugly tricks." Lord Rosebery will not seek to combine in his own person the functions of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, which would place the Cabinet at the same disadvantage as that which proved in many ways so embarrassing for the late Conservative Ministry. The arduous pre-occupations of the Foreign Secretary leave the Minister holding that office no time for any other employment whatever. The effect of an attempted combination of the offices of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary in the person of Lord Salisbury was that the duties of the first-named office were practically left in abeyance during nearly the whole period of the late administration. The inevitable result was that each member of the Cabinet was Prime Minister in his own department. There was no general cohesion, and little control. It is only five or six weeks ago that Lord Rosebery himself declared that the duties of the Foreign portfolio were so great and pressing, that he led the life of a recluse and sighed in vain for an eight-hours' day. Lord Rosebery retires from the Foreign Office. It will be difficult to find a successor who possesses so large a share of public confidence as he has done, for there is no Lord Granville in the Liberal party now. Sir William Harcourt will undoubtedly be Mr. Gladstone's successor as leader of the House of Commons. Next to Mr. Gladstone, he is perhaps the most effective debater in the Lower House, and, frequently, during the last Session he exhibited qualities of tact and resourcefulness which mark him out as the reversionary holder of the Liberal leadership, should Lord Rosebery from any cause withdraw from it.

IN business circles in Bombay the proposed import duties are regarded as certain to check the import trade, and as consequently calculated to assist to bring about a balance of trade in favour of India. A rise in exchange will then follow as surely as day follows night. The increment already noticeable is not, however, due to the prospective tariff legislation, but is to be attributed to the immediate wants of buyers. The Secretary of State on Wednesday and Friday last disposed of one hundred and five lakhs of Council Bills more than double the usual weekly quantum, and owing to the increased demand was able to obtain a rise in rates from eleven-sixteenths to twelve-sixteenths and even more. The sale of an abnormal quantity of Bills at an advanced rate plainly proves the contention so repeatedly urged, that if Lord Kimberley had not been so precipitate in abandoning minimum rates, the recent falls in exchange would not have occurred. The Secretary of State was in the position of a trader who has a monopoly of the sale of a necessary article, and if he had not been misadvised would have been able to make buyers come to his own terms. The effect of the new duties on exchange will be distinctly felt at once if the schedule had included cotton yarns and fabrica al and great are the murmurings in commer shire circles that for the sake of the votes of Lanc being members the financial needs of India ar ews we so unceremoniously ignored. The being too expressed on Saturday as to silver entertained leniently dealt with are generally ise to put no in the city. It is held to be un most trouble-heavier tax upon silver, that on, brass, and some of metals, than upon i nt moment far copper, which are at the pre ver. To double more desirable imports than si no injury upon the tax on silver would entai it on the other the people of the country, b creased revenue, hand, would bring in an in desideratum—a and help forward that grea India. The Bombalance of trade in favour of men are strongly bay merchants and busines income-tax as the opposed to looking to th the two crores of rechief source of making up In the words of a venue still unprovided for here, it may be said leader of commercial life e-tax to any appre-that to increase the inco be to place a further ciable extent would only o suffer most from the burden on the people w hange. effects of the fall in exc

DR. GRAY'S paper n his experiences in Afghanistan recently att acted one of the largest and most distinguished audiences that ever assembled within the w lls of the Society of Arts. The Indian Secti may well congratulate itself on the succ ss of the meeting. The room it appears w closely packed at the opening, and later comers had to stand. Dr. Gray's paper was very interesting, and he had much to tell his audience about the Ameer and his doings that was new to a portion at least of those present. He seems to have made good use of his eyes and ears during the four years he spent in Abdur Rahman's service. The Hon. George Curzon, M.P., who presided, spoke at considerable length, and as it was evident that his remarks were intended for some one not in the Adelphi, it is perhaps a pity that the papers have not, on account of the pressure of other matter, been able to report his speech in a little more detail. Some years ago, Viscount Cross when Secretary of State for India, brought a smile on the lips of many of his hearers at a public meeting by prefacing certain remarks by the words—"If what I am now about to say should reach his Highness the Ameer," &c. The people who seemed to be tickled by the observation, were not aware, as everybody in India is, how careful Abdur Rahman is to have everything appearing in print about him translated for his edification, or perhaps, we should say, information. There was certainly nothing either in Dr. Gray's paper or Mr. Curzon's observations that could give the slightest offence even to so sensitive a man as the Ruler of Afghanistan. The ex-Under Secretary of State for India was particularly very liberal in his praises of the Ameer and of "the most remarkable reigning Potentate in Asia," as the chairman described him, is not sated by the compliments of his admiring subjects the perusal of Mr. Curzon's speech will no doubt afford him no slight satisfaction. He will perhaps be more inclined than ever to visit England. Up to the present he has not been formally invited, and it is not precisely known whether he would feel able to leave Cabul for so long a time; but in any case one if not both, of his sons is going. There is no doubt about that, our London correspondent writes us, although the formal arrangements may not yet have been completed. It is to be hoped that if his Highness does decide to see something of the centre of the British Empire, he will in some way or other be prevented from making the mistake so often committed by Oriental potentates of imagining that social position and political influence are the same thing. They may be in Afghanistan; but they are not in England. The first Sir Salar Jung probably discovered this fact to his sorrow before he departed this life.

HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL W. R. KENNEDY, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, went from the Apollo Bunder, at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, in his steam launch, and proceeded on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, on a tour to the Persian Gulf. His Excellency is accompanied on his tour by Flag Lieutenant Hickly and Mr. A. Hume, Private Secretary. Admiral Kennedy will return to Bombay about the beginning of April. The Lawrence, which is commanded by Captain Brownlow, left the harbour shortly after his Excellency had arrived on board.

MR. RUSTOM PESTANJI JEHANGIR, of the Opium Department, has succeeded in detecting an important case of opium-smuggling. In all opium worth about a thousand rupees has been seized, and a sowar of the 1st Bombay Lancers, alleged to be mixed up in the case, has been arrested. It is supposed that more opium is in the possession of other persons, and Mr. Rustom with his assistants and Mr. Greyhurst, of the Bombay Police, are making diligent inquiries into the matter.

THERE seems to be no end to the means adopted by those who wish to smuggle tobacco into Madras. A new method discovered is that jutka-drivers drive their vehicles through the toll-gates with the windows all put up. When the Octroi Department wish to examine the inside of the jutka, somebody from within bawls out "Gosha! Gosha!" The usual respect paid to the customs of Mahomedan females invariably secures the successful transport of contraband tobacco. Recently a summons was taken out at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court by the Municipality against a licensed jutka-driver for thus bringing 60lbs. of tobacco into the city of Madras without paying the prescribed duty.

INFORMATION from Kabul is said to have reached Peshawar to the effect that the agents of some well-known Peshawar merchants had been arrested by the Amir's orders and very heavily fined for having in their possession rupees coined by Ishak Khan, the Afghan Governor of Turkestan, who revolted against the Amir a few years ago and issued a currency of his own. The merchants are Mian Mir Ahmad, Municipal Commissioner, and Mian Muhammad Gul; and their agents are said to have been fined Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 1,65,000 respectively!

A DURBAR was held at Sibi, on Thursday afternoon, by Sir James Browne, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, for the purpose of investing Sirdar Asad Khan, the Chief of the Jhallawar tribes, with the insignia of the Order of the K. C. I. E. Sir James Browne, in an eloquent Urdu speech, alluded to the great services which the Sirdar had rendered to the British raj for twenty years past, and expressed the great pleasure which he felt at it having fallen to his lot to convey to the Sirdar this distinguished mark of the approbation of the Queen-Empress. The durbar was attended by a large number of Military Officers, and by the principal chiefs from all parts of the Baluchistan Agency. Numerous Khillats were also presented, among the recipients being the well-known "Mr. Bux," the prince of Indian caterers. The Vakil of the Khan of Khelat was also present, and was directed by Sir James Browne to inform his Highness the Khan of the intention of the British Government to give him its firmest support.

BARON DE HOR[illegible] has been robbed at Singapore of diamonds, jew[ell]s, etc., to the value of one million rupees. Te[n] per cent. of a reward is out. The following is the list:—Twelve cases of old and rare [diamon]ds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, opals, fantaste diamo[nds]; black diamonds; historical jewellery of Alexander I. of Russia, and that monarch's emerald rings; rough un-cut Borneo diamonds; collection of Indian gold coins; round, engraved ruby seal of Akbar, Moghul of India, etc.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Lord Vivian, £6,098; Mr. William Pitt Miller, £225,211; Rev. Edward Algernon Barker, £156,000; Mr. Edward Cooper, £59,000; Mr. Stephen Olding, £45,540; Mr. Robert Hymers, £39,021; Georgina Maria Julia, Lady Wolverton, £48,090; Rev. Thomas Rowsell, £27,324; Miss Florence Mildred Meysey-Thompson, £8,714; Mr. Henry Price Bowring, £199,209; Mr. George W. Childs, 200,000 dols.

BARON DE SOUBERAN, an ex-member of the Chamber, and a director of the Banque d'Escompte, who was arrested on Feb. 9 on charges connected with the financial arrangements of that establishment, was on Feb. 10, after being brought before an examining magistrate, conveyed to the Mazas prision. He is charged with having abused his position to have the funds of the Societe des Immeubles left on deposit at the Banque d'Escompte, and to employ them in speculations engaged in by that bank.

THE *Times'* representative at Rio, who has been sending some excellent despatches, in chronicling that Admiral Da Gama received bullet wounds on the neck and on one arm, but they are not dangerous, adds, calmly enough, "I myself was slightly wounded in the throat by a Mannlicher bullet." Further advices from Rio, through Reuter's, state that the insurgent attack upon Nictheroy led to some fierce fighting, the engagement lasting six hours. The insurgents were eventually repulsed with a loss of 200 men. Four of Admiral da Gama's officers were killed.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE RESIGNS.

LORD ROSEBERY PREMIER.

THE QUEEN ACCEPTS MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Mr. Gladstone explained to Her Majesty last night at Windsor his motives for resigning, and Her Majesty accepted his resignation, and has summoned Lord Rosebery to her presence.

THE QUESTION OF MR. GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR.

A large majority of the members of the Commons are in favour of Lord Rosebery as Premier owing to his able conduct of Foreign affairs and the care he has bestowed on Imperial interests.

The Anti-Parnellites also support him, but the Parnellites bitterly oppose his being appointed to succeed Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Labouchere and his followers are in favour of Sir W. V. Harcourt as Premier.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

LATER.

Lord Rosebery, on becoming Premier, will leave the portfolio of Foreign Affairs either in the hands of Lord Kimberley or Earl Spencer.

It is rumoured that Mr. Morley will take over the Office of Secretary of State for India.

MR GLADSTONE'S HEALTH

Mr. Gladstone has a cataract in his eye and an operation is considered by the doctors to be ultimately inevitable.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Pending the written acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's resignation by the Queen, which is expected on Monday, Lord Rosebery will not go to Windsor, and in the meantime is conferring with his colleagues.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

It is officially announced that Lord Rosebery will succeed Mr. Gladstone as Premier.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

LATER.

Her Majesty the Queen comes from Windsor to London to-morrow when Lord Rosebery will have an audience.

The *Observer* learns that Lord Rosebery was reluctant to accept the Premiership, but yielded to the almost universal desire of his Party, and thus averted a grave crisis.

PERSIA AND SILVER.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The *Times'* Teheran correspondent states that the Persian Government have announced that the mint in Persia will cease to coin silver for the public, and have prohibited the future import of silver.

A DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Mr. Rodd succeeds Mr. Hardinge as Secretary of Legation in Egypt.

MARCH 4.

The nomination of Mr. Rodd to the post of Secretary of Legation in Egypt is confirmed.

THE LEAGUE AGAINST THE LORDS.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's name appears among the Vice-Presidents of the National League for the abolition of the House of Lords.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 3.

The Chamber of Deputies have rejected by a majority of two hundred and four votes a resolution brought forward by M. Brisson in favour of an Anti-Clerical policy. The Government advocated toleration while upholding the right of the State.

THE *HINDU'S* VIEWS ON THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

The *Hindu*, in reply to the invitation of the *Pioneer* to Natives to join with Europeans in the agitation on the currency question, in a vigorous article says that Indians have no exchange question at all, and can afford to look calmly—even cheerfully—at the rupee vanishing even below the shilling. In the present exchange difficulties the Government's only sure means is of obtaining that political salvation which the Indian politicians have worked to obtain through the National Congress. When things become worst, they invariably begin to mend, then will come the time for Indian ryots and Indian politicians to chuckle. England must come to the rescue, and must either bear a fair portion of Home Charges or put an end to the regime of Anglo-Indian officials and inaugurate a rule of India for Indians. The remedy consists, not in closing the mints ; not in levying import duty on silver ; not in introducing a gold standard ; not in proclaiming minimum on Council Bills, but in diminishing Anglo-Indian domination and Home Charges. If these causes are removed there will be no exchange question, no Indian poverty problem, and in England no question of unemployed strikes or trade depression. Prosperity in India is prosperity to British trade and greatness of the Empire. While thanking the *Pioneer* for its high appreciation of the value of native Indians' agitation, to walk into the parlour of Anglo-Indian officials they beg to decline the invitation, and assure him that that is not the Indian politician's view of the currency question, or his method of the solution of the exchange.

THE PRABAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, MARCH 4.

At the sitting of the court yesterday, the judges said that the witnesses had not yet turned up, and asked Mr. Gokaldas what course he proposed to take. Mr. Gokaldas stated that under the circumstances they should grant some adjournment to enable the witnesses to be brought up. Mr. Branson objected to any adjournment being granted. The court said that there was no fault on the part of the prosecution, the witnesses used to be in court daily, and then they suddenly left for Rajkot. The Political Agent was written to, and he was good enough to advise the witnesses to return to Junagadh, and told them that if they did not, they would be arrested and sent in custody to Junagadh. They did not mind the Political Agent's advice, and on warrants being sent for their arrest, they were not to be found at Rajkot. The judges said that nothing could have been more improper and injudicious than the advice given to them to run away to Rajkot ; they could have made any representation to the Political Agent without running away. The court, after taking the evidence of a formal witness, Indarji, adjourned the case to Saturday, the 17th instant, but said that if the witnesses turned up earlier, the case would be taken up before that date, after reasonable notice to all parties. The court ordered the accused, Abderrahman, to be enlarged on his personal recognizance for 500 koris.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 4.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, Political Agent, Bikanir, will officiate as General Superintendent, Thugi and Dacoity Operations, when Dr. Lethbridge proceeds on furlough ; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, now on leave in England, will be posted to Bikanir.

When Colonel Peacock vacates the post of Resident of Jeypore on his retirement from service a few weeks hence Colonel Prideaux will be posted to Jeypore ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie, now at Kotah, going as Resident to Oodeypore.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will make a tour for about a month after leaving Calcutta on the 15th instant. He will visit various cantonments in Oudh, and probably inspect the garrisons at Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, and Jhansi, and arrive at Simla about the 20th April.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES BY THE WAZIRIS.

Regarding the recent outrages by the Waziris in the neighbourhood of the Gomal Pass, it is stated that there is no general excitement among the tribe, jirgas of which are still in Tonk discussing future arrangements with our political officers. The outrages are the work of small numbers of bad characters ; and responsible headmen have welcomed the increase in number of our troops on the Kajuri Kach line of communications as tending to strengthen their hands in controlling the malcontents among the tribesmen.

THE WAZIRISTAN BOUNDARY.

The delimitation of the western border of Waziristan, as arranged by Sir Mortimer Durand, at Kabul, seems likely to be undertaken very shortly, the Amir being in full accord with the Government of India on this point.

AN ADDRESS TO MAJOR TEMPLE.

Yesterday an address was presented to Major Temple, who goes on leave to-day, expressing their thanks for his efficient services as president, and their cordial good-will.

THE *PIONEER* ON THE IMPORT DUTIES.

The impression that taxation, additional to import duties, is likely to be imposed by the Government of India is, the *Pioneer* understands, erroneous. These duties will yield one crore and forty lakhs of rupees and the famine grant will, no doubt, be resumed with an exception of thirty-four or thirty-five lakhs required to meet the interest charges on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which are famine works. By this means between 110 and 120 lakhs will be made available, and reductions in the expenditure may suffice to restore the equilibrium in the next year's budget accounts.

Commenting on Lord Kimberley's reply to the Manchester deputation, the *Pioneer* says it is now known beyond all question that the Government of India favour re-imposition of cotton duties, and any statement to the contrary misrepresents their views completely. Lord Kimberley will, no doubt, ultimately explain that when he spoke of the Government of India he meant the Secretary of State-in-Council, but this is a pitiful evasion. It is of the utmost importance that the English people should know that in this as in so many other matters India's policy has been overruled in the interest of a Parliamentary majority at St. Stephen's. The indignation felt at the exclusion of cotton goods from the Tariff Act will have increased tenfold since Reuter's telegram was received, for the meanness of the Ministry and their pliant agent, the Secretary of State, in trying to make it appear that the Government of India is responsible for a course to which it is notoriously opposed is well nigh incredible.

THE MILTON PARK RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The Milton Park Races yesterday had a large attendance, and there was good sport.

HURDLE RACE.

Mr. Ludley's Carmen, 10st. 11lbs., Smallman... 1
Mr. Darwill's Lubra, 10st. 11lbs., McNeil......... 2
Mr. Marsden's Lady Loch, 10st., Walker......... 3
Won by a head. Time, 2 mins. and 11 secs.

HOOGHLY PURSE.

Mr. Gascard's Little Shamrock, 11st, 6lbs., Wishatt 1
Mr. Goff's General Gordon, 11st. 9lbs., McNeil ... 2
Mr. Galstan's Lady Jane, Owner 3
Won by one and a-half length. Time, 1 min. and 11 secs.

POLO SCURRY.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's c-b Olphert, Green. 1
Mr. Wilkinson's Golden Drop.............................. 2
Mr. Agnew's Honeysuckle, Stanley..................... 3
Won in a canter by three lengths. Time 52 secs.

THE MIDGETS.

Mr. McNeill's Dunmare, McNeil, 10st. 6lbs. 1
Mr. Goff's Little Sister, 9st. 13lbs 2
Mr. Gerard Mathieson's Shikari, Gaulstaun...... 3
Winner won easily.

AUCTION STAKES.

Mr. Goff's General Gordon, 11st. 7lbs., Williamson 1
Mr. Lauter's Harcourt, 10st, Smallman............ 2
Mr. Apcar's Chester, 9st. 3lbs. 3
Won by two lengths.

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Mr. Turner's Garnet, Owner 1
Colonel Hurst's Post Boy, Wishart..................... 2
Mr. Sheriff's Sir William Tinsley 3
Garnet made a splendid exhibition.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF BILL.

A public meeting is on cards to protest against the Tariff Bill, which is unanimously condemned by the Indian Press.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PYMOUTH, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here this afternoon.

NAPLES, MARCH 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 2.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 3.

H. M. S. Himalaya, from Singapore, arrived.

MARCH 4.

French Mail steamer Oceanien, from China, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne, left Hongkong for Singapore on the 2nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 9/16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99¾ ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 1-8
Bar Silver	27 1/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	70,000	bales.
" " Surats	Nil.	
" " Imports of Cotton	107,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,750,000	"
" " Surats	12,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 3.

10 p.m.	77·1
SUNDAY, March 4.	
6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	80·1
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	87

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 16.

THE Parish Councils Bill has been able to accomplish what neither the Home Rule Bill nor the Employers' Liability Bill, nor both combined, could perform. It has been the means of raising a very fierce and, I honestly believe, not wholly manufactured agitation against the House of Lords. I do not refer solely to the great demonstration in St. James's Hall, at which the Radicals of London clamoured for the overthrow of that "den of land thieves" and "rapacious legislative brigands," to use the chaste language of Mr. Michael Davitt. This week the Liberal Caucus has been in Session at Portsmouth, and although as usual many topics have been discussed, or perhaps I should say voted upon—for there is not much time for discussion at these cut and dried assemblies—but there has only been one that has really excited any fervour. Sir William Harcourt in his rollicking speech recognised this fact. While the Chancellor of the Exchequer was talking about something else a person or persons in the audience made a remark about the House of Lords. The right hon. gentleman thereupon remarked that he was coming to that question soon. He knew that if he dealt with it earlier they would listen to nothing else. One may not admire Sir William Harcourt's political consistency, or want of consistency, but he is hardly ever dull. One of the smartest things he said at Portsmouth was that he could never make out whether it was Mr. Chamberlain who discovered Mr. Schnadhorst or Mr. Schnadhorst who discovered Mr. Chamberlain. It was a case of mutual discovery and mutual something else I suspect. Mr. Chamberlain climbed to fame on Mr. Schnadhorst's shoulders and Mr. Schnadhorst rose to his present pinnacle on the shoulders of his once devoted friend. But after all there was not much in Sir W. Harcourt's treatment of the House of Lords that could have been comforting to the people, who will be satisfied with nothing but total and immediate abolition. He no doubt used some strong language about their lordships, but his only definite prediction was that as usual they would give way. The prediction, it must be confessed, so far as the Councils Bill is concerned, seems at the moment of writing likely to be fulfilled. Lord Salisbury made a tactical blunder in riddling Mr. Fowler's measure with amendments that he ought to have known would offend some Unionists (Conservatives as well as Liberals), and could not possibly be accepted by the Gladstonians. What has happened was what any one with not a little of the political knowledge or intellectual power of Lord Salisbury might have foreseen. The Unionists, alarmed at the feeling of the country, held a meeting yesterday, the result of which was seen in the, I might almost say, contemptuous manner, in which the crucial amendments of the Lords were rejected. The Liberals are priding themselves this morning on their triumph. It will be a triumph in one way if the peers give way. On the other hand, it stops the cry of "Down with the Lords" until at any rate the Liberals have had time to pass another measure equally unpalatable to the Upper House—Welsh Disestablishment, for instance, or "one man, one vote." Gladstonians are saying that if their leaders would only pluck up courage to go to the country with a demand for the annihilation of the hereditary branch of the Legislature they would return with a big majority. Perhaps they might ; but in order to bring about this change, it would be necessary to keep Home Rule in the back-ground. Mr. Gladstone's attempt to conciliate English people by providing for the retention at Westminster of the members for Irish constituencies has, in the opinion of the competent judges, had the contrary effect and has much to do with the undoubted indifference with which the rejection of that Bill by the House of Lords was and is regarded. As you may imagine, there is great political excitement, which, however, will cool down if the Lords, as is expected, take the hint given them by their Liberal Unionist allies in the House of Commons.

When Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., started for India, he passed for the remainder of the session with a Conservative representative, Sir George Baden Powell, who was then about to leave England on a protracted yachting. The hon. member for Central Finsbury did not at that time expect to find the House of Commons still unprorogued when he came back to this country. As Sir George Powell is still absent, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had the mortification of walking out of the House on the occasion of the critical divisions on the Lords' amendments to the Employers' Liability Bill, without being able to record his vote for the party that he supports with one unswerving fidelity. For the same reason he was not able to take any part in the earlier divisions last night on the Parish Councils Bill, but later in the evening a Conservative M. P., who was in the same predicament, appeared on the scene. By arrangement between the whips both are to be allowed to vote for the rest of the session, and Mr. Dadabhai had the pleasure of going into the lobby with the Government on the division respecting the allotments question.

Mr. Dadabhai, as a London member, was one of the speakers at the mass meeting held in St. James's Hall the other evening to protest against the action of the House of Lords, and to which I have alluded above. His opponents in the press make some capital out of the appearance on the platform of the "gentleman from Bombay." They link him with the chairman, Mr. Lough, M.P., an Irishman, Mr. James Stuart, M.P., a Scotchman, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who also, they rather superfluously remind us, hails from the sister isle. I suppose this is a fair enough thrust, but it is only fair to remember that Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., the "star" of the occasion is a Saxon, if there ever was one. Moreover, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations—and he is very cosmopolitan in his views as all the world knows—remains an Englishman. As to Mr. Labouchere in spite of his Huguenot descent, he is of the same race ; at any rate, I have not heard that Ireland has claimed him as one of her sons, and I am afraid the Scotch, at whom he has been known to gird, would not own such a (politically) chartered libertine even if he chose to call himself McLabouchere. By the way, some of the more enthusiastic of the St. James's Hall demonstrationists (if I may coin a word) did not altogether appreciate the cold douche with which Mr. Buxton concluded his speech. Naturally at such a gathering Mr. John Morley's famous phrase about mending or ending was trotted out by more than one orator. Mr. Buxton with, as it seemed to his listeners, quite unjustifiable candour, pointed out what every one who has thought anything about the subject must perceive, that the abolition of the House of Lords is easier said than done. "Ending" the Under-Secretary for the Colonies admitted is a "difficult matter," for as he proceeded to explain it would first of all be necessary to obtain the consent of the peers before they could be extinguished as a legislative body. It scarcely needed Lord Radnor's warning, that such a tremendous change will not be accomplished without a bloody revolution to remind us that the hereditary chamber are far from likely to acquiesce in their own suppression.

Mr. Labouchere has given in this week's *Truth* what purports to be the true story of the way in which the *Pall Mall Gazette* got its recent report of the immediate resignation of Mr. Gladstone. A butler called upon all the morning papers, and informed them that he had a piece of startling intelligence that he was prepared to sell for £500, but demanded the money before he revealed his secret. He had offered the news to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and not being able to obtain his £500 elsewhere, went back to that journal and sold it to them at a reduced price. It purported to be derived from a conversation overheard by a brother-servant while waiting at dinner. This story was told in Fleet Street the day following the *Pall Mall's* resignation "boom," so *Truth* is rather late in the day with it.

It is evident that England is just now being made the rendezvous of a gang of Continental anarchists. One of these miscreants yesterday, in Greenwich Park, gave a somewhat horrible demonstration of the engineer hoisted with his own petard. He was literally blown to pieces with his own dynamite. On Monday an explosion took place in the cafe of the "Terminus Hotel," at the St. Lazaire Station, Paris, by which a large number of persons were injured. The explosion was caused by a home-made bomb thrown by an anarchist, named Emile Henri, son of one o the leaders of the Commune. Henri was captured, though not before he had shot and wounded one of his captors, and is now in the custody of the Paris police. After the explosion a number of anarchists took flight to England, and are said to have made their appearance at one of the Anarchist Clubs in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road, which is being watched by the metropolitan police. One of these anarchists, a man whose name is Martial Bourdin, proceeded by rail from Charing Cross Station to Greenwich, having a bomb or other infernal machine in his possession. He entered Greenwich Park, and is supposed to have been making his way to the Observatory, when he stumbled on ascending the hill, and his bomb exploded with terrible effects to himself. The explosion was heard by the park-keepers, who found the man in a crouching position, with the lower part of his body literally shattered. Near him were the fragments of a bottle which is believed to have contained the explosive material. The man died directly after his removal to the Seamen's Hospital adjoining the park, and he was so frightfully mutilated, that some wonder was expressed by the medical attendants at the hospital that death did not occur instantaneously. Papers of a compromising character connecting him with the French dynamitards are said to have been found on Bourdin, and it is also stated that the police have made certain discoveries pointing to the existence of widespread conspiracy, of which this man was one of the leaders, and one of the objects of which was the destruction of Greenwich Observatory.

The various explosions and discoveries of the last few weeks, coupled with the threats of the seditious spouters on Tower Hill, have disturbed the equanimity of many people. The Government have been urged again and again to prosecute some of the speakers at the meetings of the unemployed who talk about the "Chemical parcels post," and use other menaces against society. But the Home Secretary, replying yesterday to a question on the House of Commons, said that the police authorities were of opinion that any prosecution of these vapourers would do more harm than good, by giving a fictitious importance to them. Mr. Asquith promised to act with energy should the interests of the public peace demand it.

Is it the fact that one of the Native Chiefs has declined to send his contingent of the Imperial Defence Corps to the camp-of-exercise this year? The lobby of the House of Commons is the focus of all gossip, and this particular rumour I heard there the other day. The Indian prince referred to is one of the feudatories of the Queen-Empress who came to England to do honour to Her Majesty on the occasion of the opening of the Imperial Institute last May, and it is said that his refusal to allow his little force to participate in the annual manœuvres is due to a sense of disappointment at his visit not having been recognised in some substantial way. If the report is true—and I mention it for what it is worth—it is another instance of the harm so frequently done by our thoughtlessness in such matters. It is sometimes said, not without at all even an appearance of truth, that in this regard we have something to learn from the French and even from the Russians. Whatever may be the faults of those two powers, they do fully recognise that loyalty is the cheap defence of nations and empires, and that it ought to be ungrudgingly rewarded. I have heard it suggested as a reason why the Indian princes who attended the Imperial Institute function were sent empty away that the affair was, in spite of the Sovereign being the central figure in the ceremonies, unconnected with the State. Such an argument is not perhaps very much to the point : at any rate, it can hardly be used by those who probably justify the sending over (at the expense of India) of a body of native troops to magnify the importance of the occasion.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Romer, on Wednesday, on what is known as the Cordite case, which has occupied the High Court for thirteen days. This was an action by the Nobel Explosives Company, nominally against Dr. Anderson, of Woolwich, but really against the Government for the alleged infringement of a patent granted to Mr. Nobel in 1888. The Government have been making and using a high explosive, to which the name "Cordite" was given, but which the plaintiff's company maintained was practically the same as their patented explosive, "ballistite." The judgment of Mr. Justice Romer was for the defendants, the Government. He held that the scientific and technical evidence given showed that cordite was different both in its composition and properties from ballistite. Ballistite was prepared from soluble nitro-cellulose, but cordite, which was the joint invention of Sir Frederick Abel and Professor Dewar, was manufactured from the insoluble form of nitro-cellulose, and the judge was of opinion that its invention had solved a problem which Mr. Nobel had left unsolved, though his explosive was a valuable preparation. The judgment, should it not be reversed on appeal, will have far-reaching effects, inasmuch as the Nobel Company have claimed royalties in Cordite from the German and other Governments which use it extensively. The cordite invention was really one of the results which followed the investigations of the Explosives Committee appointed by the Government in 1888, and of which both Sir F. Abel and Professor Dewar were members. That Committee, after sitting for three years, reported that none of the other explosives tested complied with the conditions laid down, but cordite, which was patented while the investigation was in progress, successfully passed all tests and was adopted by the military authorities. The English patent was assigned to the War Office, but the inventors took out foreign patents ; and among other charges brought against them, it was alleged that they had betrayed Government secrets and made use of the confidential information as to the composition of other explosives which they had joined as members of the Explosive Committee. Mr. Justice Romer held that the evidence showed that these were open secrets disclosed by the patent specification, which could be perused by anybody.

The Cordite case has excited unusual interest because the allegations were originally made in a series of sensational articles, published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under the heading "the Cordite Scandal." Indeed, the prosecution may be said to have been instigated by that paper. It is another *cause celebre* which it has "boomed," but which, on being taken into Court, has gone against it, as did the Harness case. The *Times* and the *Standard* comment in somewhat scathing terms on the mare's nests which the *Pall Mall*, since it fell into the hands of an American millionaire, has succeeded in unearthing. It has, so far, been uniformly unsuccessful in its crusades against alleged scandals and swindles. It has not had anything like the good fortune of *Truth*, which has been remarkably successful in winning the cases it has had to fight in the law-courts because of disclosures made in its columns. Yet even Mr. Labouchere, his solicitor, Sir George Lewis, informed the public the other day, has had the satisfaction of paying out of his own pocket over £30,000 for costs which he could not recover in cases he had won, and which he had fought solely, we are assured, in his *role* of public watch-dog.

THE PEINT TERRITORY.

A BILL to amend the law in force in the Peint territory is to be introduced before the Legislative Council, at its next meeting, by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood. Its objects and reasons are thus stated :—

The territory of Peint became a scheduled district under the third paragraph of Section 1 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, by virtue of a Resolution of the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 14th July, 1885.

Peint is no longer in so backward a state as to require exceptional treatment, and inconvenience arises from excluding it from the operation of the laws and regulations in force in the rest of the presidency.

The object of this Bill is to assimilate the law in Peint to that in the district of Nasik, which adjoins it, on the east. Sanction for its introduction has been given by his Excellency the Governor-General under Section 5 of the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

The Bill saves pending proceedings and declares that, from the date on which it comes into force, Peint shall cease to be a scheduled district, and that all enactments in force in the Nasik district and no others shall be in force in Peint.

THE *Standard's* correspondent at Odessa telegraphs that another scientific expedition will leave Tiflis in March, under military command, for the Pamir district.

THE IMPORT DUTIES.

PRESS OPINIONS.

ALL our contemporaries join in protesting against the exclusion of cotton goods from the list of imports on which the new duties are to be levied and urge agitation in the matter.

The *Pioneer* writes :—The measure by which the Government now seeks to restore its financial position is of course much more significant for what it omits than for what it includes. The hapless Government of India is not only to be commisserated for the embarrassments in which it stands—embarrassments not of its own creation or fault, nor even because it is not allowed to take the shortest and properest way out of them. The truly pitiable element in its situation is that it has to appear before its subjects as the champion of the very principles to which, we may be sure, it is opposed : that it not only must not say that it disapproves the line of action forced upon it, but must pretend to like it. The public will not fail to admire the delicate way in which it is put in Mr. Westland's statement that Her Majesty's Government *agree* with the Government of India that the inclusion of cotton goods in the new tariff is undesirable. However these niceties of official expression, elaborately calculated as they are to place the Government out here in a false relation to its own public, will impose this time on nobody. It is not very easy, as Mr. Westland carefully explained, to trace any particular consistency of principle in the utterances of different Indian Finance Ministers upon the subject of the import duties : but at any rate those upon cotton goods were the last to be taken off, and we may be quite certain that they would have been the first to be put on again had the Government here been allowed a free hand. This must be obvious to any one who considers that they form 40 per cent. of the whole import trade in merchandise. They must necessarily therefore be the first resort of any financier who is seeking merely for revenue, as Mr. Westland confessedly is now. If we suppose the exemption to apply to all manufactured or partly manufactured cotton goods, these were valued last year at Rx. 36,000,000, or considerably more than half the total imports of merchandise. Are we to suppose that the Government of India in its difficulties sacrificed this great source of revenue spontaneously. The action of Lancashire is natural enough, but the meanness of the Imperial Government that has sacrificed India for fear of Lancashire, is such that we should hope it will produce a united agitation in this country, both from European and Native society, that will put any previous popular movements into the shade.

The *Madras Mail* says :—There is no reason except it is political, and on the altar of polities India is sacrificed. But India will not long consent to be the victim of the machinations of party. The time has come when England should come forward and generously offer us some assistance. The fall in silver has been a heavy blow to the country and the difficulty of maintaining the equilibrium betweenn revenue and expenditure greater that ever. If India has borne her burden cheerfully in the past, she is now entitled to look to England for relief rather than further oppression and for a just and equitable distribution of taxation.

The *Englishman* writes :—For reasons which Mr. Westland forebore to explain, the Government of India "are not prepared at present to sanction the inclusion of cotton yarn or fabrics among the articles declared liable for duty." Pending a more detailed review of his words on this subject it is sufficient to note that a countervailing excise duty on cotton goods would, in his opinion, be unworkable, owing to the fact that cotton mills have been erected in native territory, and that we would not excise our own manufactures without protecting ourselves against competition from this quarter. . . . It may be noted as a sign of the times that the Hon. Mr. Cooper, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Upper India, in the course of his annual address strongly advocates the restoration of the cotton duties. Mr. Cooper is merely expressing the universal opinion in India, and it will be a stupendous blunder if that opinion is not put before Mr. Westland's Committee in a manner that will challenge the serious attention of the home authorities.

The *Madras Times* observes :—That while 140 lakhs of rupees is to be raised by means of Import duties, the opportunity of raising nearly 130 lakhs more is thrown away out of deference to the preponderating influence of Lancashire in party politics in England. We mention this with no hope that the matter will be remedied, but we trust that our contemporaries will join us in challenging the Government of India to declare its reasons for specially exempting cotton. If this has been done under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, that official must be asked to explain. But in the first case India must look to its own Supreme Government. It is the duty of that Government to protect India's interests. Does it perform that duty when, merely for political purposes that have little or no bearing upon Indian affairs, it lets 130 lakhs of rupees escape through its fingers? We do not hesitate to say that the exemption of cotton-yarns and manufactures from the proposed duty is a crime. There can be no doubt that the taxation which a 5 per cent. duty would involve would fall lightly, almost imperceptibly ; would be fairly distributed ; and easily collected. Indeed, we assert that the Government can show no reason other than the political reason to which we have alluded for exempting these articles from taxation. We trust that the public generally will protest, and call the Government to account.

The *Hindu* concludes its leader with the remark that it remains to be seen how a policy of protection can be adopted partially against some imports and rejected in behalf of others. Evidently the interests of the Indian taxpayers are not the determining factors in the problem. They are the interests of other people, and perhaps when the industries affected by the Government's policy plead for a treatment involving no invidious favour to other industries, better justice will be done to the Indian people.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, with the English mails of the 16th Feb., arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 p.m. on Saturday afternoon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Lieut. and Mrs W E White and infant	Mr E Kaye
Capt and Mrs Beale and infant	Mr and Mrs Trairs
Capt and Mrs Lampen	Mr W Eley
Mr and Mrs Orr	Sub-Lieut Robinson
Mr J C Orr	Capt Swainson
Mr and Miss Strahan	Miss Nedham
Capt and Mrs Worlledge, child and 2 infants	Mr W Thomson
Mrs Dollman	Mr R Lord
Capt Shute	Mr G Berger
Mrs and Miss Franklyn	Mrs Cunningham and infant
Miss Johnstone	Mr Butler
Mrs and Miss Hutchinson	Mr Hoffman
Master Hutchinson	Mr E Duckett
Miss Parkinson	Miss Burland
Mr and Miss Crompton	Mrs Miller
Miss Sitwell	Mrs Douse
Mr and Mrs Arkwright	Mohadwa Sahay
Miss New	Mr H Scott
Mr Reynolds	Lady Collins
	Col W B Warner
	Mrs Hudson

FROM BRINDISI.

Maj Stevens	Mr E Scarth
Surg-Lieut-Col Salaman	Sir W Eden, Bt, and Brother
Dr A W D Leahy	Miss Imandt
Capt Garland	Miss Maxwell
Mrs Miley	Mr E West
Mr C H Bompas	Mr Vere Webb
Mr and Mrs Acworth	Capt A Gwyn
Mr and Mrs Stoney	Mr Inverarity
Col and Mrs Christie	Mr Vickers
Mr G E Sutherland	Mr Daintrey
Mr H Bicknall	Mr Pevhlwarran
Lieut and Mrs Leslie and infant	Mr J Campbell
Surg Maj Noding	Mr R G Orr
Mr C G Fawcett	Capt Churchill
Mr Fitch	Mr Hasegawa
Mr J H Temple	Mr Kochner
Hon Mr Justice Parker	Mr S Figge

FROM SUEZ.—Mr J Harrie.
FROM ADEN.—Mr Chappet.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROME AT ADEN.

AN official telegram to the P. and O. S. N. Company says : The s. s. Rome arrived at Aden at midnight, Friday, having been detained owing to the forward crank pin heating and brasses becoming fused while the ship was proceeding at a high rate of speed. The engineers fitted new brasses at sea in twenty-four hours, and the Rome then proceeded on at a reduced speed of thirteen knots. After careful examination at Aden the Rome continued her voyage, the engineers being satisfied that the machinery was again in perfect order. The P. and O. steamer Ganges, H. M. S. Pigeon, and R. I. M. S. Elphinstone have returned to Aden.

THE French military authorities have, it is stated, resolved to replace the eight-millimetre Lebel rifle by a new six-millimetre magazine rifle, with an initial velocity of 850 metres, and a comparatively level trajectory. The lightness of the ammunition will enable each soldier to carry 300 cartridges.

THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSALS TO INCREASE THE POLICE FORCE.

THE following documents have been forwarded to the Municipal Corporation by order of Government with the following letter :—

THE VIEWS OF GOVERNMENT.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February, 1894.

To the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to forward herewith, in continuation of my letter No. 6367, dated 10th October, 1893, a copy of the report of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 7251, dated 18th November, 1893, to consider the proposals of the Commissioner of Police for an increase to the Bombay City Police, together with the various separate minutes appended to it.

2. With reference thereto, I am to state that this Government have addressed the Government of India on the subject and have asked for the whole increase recommended by the majority of the Committee. The Governor in Council has recommended the adoption of those proposals in their entirety, because he deems such an increase not only justified but demanded by recent events, apart from such necessity as has been shown to exist by the information contained in Statements I and II attached to the Committee's report. Further, in addressing the Government of India, the Governor in Council has not overlooked the alternative to such a large increase of mounted police as is asked for, namely, the posting of cavalry permanently in Bombay. This alternative has, however, on mature consideration, been rejected, because cavalry could not be used for ordinary police duties and because the difficulty of providing suitable ground for a parade ground and for lines, and the possibility of the withdrawal of the cavalry whenever required for military purposes, furnish practical objections to the adoption of any such measure.

3. In conclusion, I am to state that, should the Corporation have any observations to make on the proposals of this Government they shall be forwarded to the Government of India for consideration, as will also the Honourable Mr. Mehta's minute of dissent as soon as it is received.—I have, &c.,

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REPORT OF MR. VINCENT.

No. 5580-6 of 1893.

To the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay 10th September, 1893.

Sir,—The very serious disturbances between the Musalmans and Hindus of the town which broke out on the 11th of August and lasted with unabated vigour for three days, have, I think, fully proved, were proof still needed, that the Police Force of Bombay is utterly inadequate, and that it cannot be expected to cope with an outbreak on even a much smaller scale than the one with which we have lately had to deal. The recent riots, it will be remembered, were not finally quelled for four days ; and they cost the lives, as far as can be ascertained up to date of 46 Musalmans, 33 Hindus, and 1 Jew, while more than 600 persons, chiefly of both races received more or less serious injuries. No less than 33 Musalman mosques and 60 Hindu temples (all, however, minor places of worship) were destroyed during the riots ; and property valued at Rs. 2,64,980 was looted partly by the rioters, but more so by ordinary budmashes, who took advantage of the confusion and consternation of the people.

2. Within 2½ hours from the beginning of the outbreak, I had some of the troops which garrison Bombay stationed in different parts of the City ; but the strain being too great, the Military had to be strengthened by the Artillery, the rest of the Infantry, the Bombay Volunteers, the Bombay Light Horse and all available Europeans and Natives of Her Majesty's ships of war and of the Royal Indian Marine which were in harbour during the night of Friday the 11th, and the morning of the 12th.

3. There being no apparent diminution of the turbulence, I had to ask for reinforcements from Poona, and during Saturday the 12th and Sunday the 13th, one more European regiment, another Native regiment, and 300 sabres of Native Cavalry came to our aid. It was only with all these troops, aggregating perhaps some 3,000 men, that it became possible to put an end to the riots.

4. Though practically subdued by Monday the 14th, the feeling of animosity between the Musalmans and Hindus was such that the slightest relaxation of vigilance or a diminution of the numerous military posts in all parts of the town would have sufficed to bring about a renewal of disturbances, and it has been, therefore, necessary to proceed very gradually with the withdrawal of the troops.

5. The first regiment could only be permitted to return to Poona on the night of the 4th of September, the others and 100 sabres of the 2nd Lancers following some days afterwards. Two hundred sabres of the 2nd Lancers it will be necessary to retain for some time longer.

6. Besides the military reinforcements, the Inspector-General of Police also sent to my aid the following detachments of armed foot Police :—

	Officers.	Men.
Poona	1	40
Ahmednagar	1	39
Satara	1	39
Sholapur	1	24
Bijapur	1	34
Nasik	1	29
Thana	1	40

7. Up to the present time I have found it necessary to keep up six military and armed district police posts in various parts of the town, besides two patrols of the Lancers.

8. I am now approaching the completion of what I hope will be the final report regarding this deplorable outbreak ; but I consider that I should not allow another day to pass without asking Government to take into consideration the state and condition of the Bombay City police, with the view of securing for it such an increase as would place the officer in charge in a position to quell, or at all events to check for a time, disturbances of the kind which have lately occurred, which have occurred on four previous occasions, viz., 1835, 1851, 1872, and 1874, and which with the turbulent elements in our midst may occur again at any moment.

9. It cannot be relied upon that the military will always be able to respond so promptly, as they did on this occasion, to our call for help. There may be simultaneous disturbances in other parts of the Presidency ; there may happen to be some military expedition on foot, making it impossible to send even one soldier to our assistance ; and if such had been the case on the 11th of August, 1893, I tremble to think what would have been the fate of Bombay.

10. It is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the number of rioters whom we had to contend with ; but at a rough guess we had to deal, first and last, with about 5,000 Musalmans and about 15,000 to 20,000 Hindus.

11. On the morning of the 11th only 1,500 policemen, after deducting those in hospital and on leave, were available for duty, and with these I had to protect the whole town (22 square miles) besides the Harbour and Docks, and two-thirds of these had been on duty since 4 p.m. on the previous day.

12. Knowing where the outbreak was likely to occur, I had assembled 18 Europeans and 240 natives round about the Jumma Musjid (I could not collect more without seriously endangering other parts of the town), and with these men, armed with policemen's batons only, and some 20 sowars, I tried to nip the outbreak in the bud.

13. About 2 p.m. there was a short lull, and I thought we had conquered, but like wildfire the riot spread from street to street and all the long pent-up hatred between the Musalmans and Hindus broke forth, and all hope of subduing, with the police under my command, the rioters had then to be abandoned.

14. The few Europeans and a couple of hundred native policemen, tired out with the preceeding night's duties and vigil, and practically unarmed, were no match for the thousands of rioters, who assaulted us with stones from safe distances or from house-tops, &c., and who had armed themselves with sticks and heavy bludgeons.

15. My men fought hard and loyally, but we would have been at the mercy of the infuriated mobs of Musalmans and Hindus had not the military come so promptly to our assistance.

16. I have gone into this matter at some length, in order to illustrate the weakness of my resources, and I would now only refer to what the late Sir Frank Souter wrote when asking for an increase, and what Colonels Wise and Wilson (his successors) urged with so much reason and so much force in their letters which are before Government, namely, that there are two pressing needs in the Bombay Police :—(*a*) a large numerical increase (beyond what has been sanctioned from the 1st of this month), and (*b*) the erection of the Head-quarter Office in the locality set apart for that purpose many years ago, and in the vicinity of which all the serious riots which ever happened in Bombay have invariably commenced.

17. As regards the increase now granted of 5 Europeans and 285 Natives, it will suffice to repeat what Colonel Wilson and other officers have said so

frequently about the overwork and its consequences to the men, namely, that "the duty is, however, done at the cost of prematurely aging the rank and file and of sending so many of the superior officers to hospital from exposure and extra work," and to refer to the remarks of his Excellency the Governor in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 3950 of the 28th June 1893. The increase now given will or should therefore be used—not so much to augment our outposts, patrols and beats—but in some measure to reduce the hours of duty which I am now compelled to exact from both Europeans and Natives.

18. If it is remembered that every European in the Bombay Police Force has to be on duty every day in the year and has to be on regular night rounds four times in the week, and has besides this to attend to every call for duty, which I have known to be 17 in one single night, and if it is further borne in mind that every Native Police Officer does eight months' night duty out of twelve, and is on day duty for the remaining four months, it will not be gainsaid that the strength of every man in the Force is overtaxed and that in no other Department of the State—civil or military—would such a state of things be tolerated or accepted.

19. The Inspector-General of Police has sent me a few days ago a statement setting forth the strength of the police according to the scale about to be sanctioned by Government for the chief towns of the district in this Presidency.

20. I have elaborated that statement in some respects so as to show how very much better off all those towns are as regards police protection than the City of Bombay. I do not, of course, deny that the comparison is not an absolutely correct one, for the force at headqurters in those towns may have to be made available on occasions for extra duty in the interior of the district; but practically it comes to this, that there is not one of those towns which is in so helpless a condition as regards police protection as Bombay.

21. Under 18 (a) of the annexed comparative statement the gross strength and under 18 (b) the net strength available in Bombay has been shown, the difference being the number of men of the Harbour division and of the three docks. These men do duty afloat or within the walls of the Docks and cannot therefore be taken into account in a comparative statement as regards town duties proper.

22. I might further reduce the numbers as regards Bombay by deducting at least 200 men who have to devote their attention solely to the regulation of the enormous traffic in this city, a duty which is almost non-existent in the other towns mentioned. But I have included these in the figures against 18 (b), and the result shows that Bombay has—1 unarmed foot policeman to 493 of the population; while the proportion varies in the other towns from 1 to 311 in Ahmedabad and 1 to 47 in Kaira, and of these on an average one-fifth of the total is *armed* with Schneider carbines.

23. As regards Mounted Police, Bombay is again in a much worse condition than almost every other district town, the figures showing that in this city there is one sowar to 24,382 of inhabitants; while in the district towns it varies from 1 to 3,367 in Kaira to 1 to 38,473 in Poona, which is the only place with a higher figure than Bombay. I would also invite attention to the following comparative statement of the Police Forces of Bombay and Calcutta: —

	Foot Police (new organisation).	Mounted Police.	Total.
Bombay	1,905	33	1,938
Calcutta	2,851	22	2,873

The comparison is somewhat imperfect, as even in his annual report for 1892 the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was not in a position to give the population of the suburbs.

24. In Mr. Giles' report, dated Calcutta, the 16th August, 1887, he gives the population of Bombay as 773,196 and of Calcutta suburbs and port as 684,658. These figures are from the census for 1881, and show an excess of 88,538 as regards Bombay.

25. According to the census of 1891 the town of Calcutta had a population of 466,450 against 405,019 in 1881, or an advance of 61,431, and giving the suburbs a corresponding increase, we would arrive at a total of, say, 750,000 inhabitants for Calcutta and suburbs at the last census against 804,604 for Bombay; so that the latter has still the advantage by 54,000 as regards population.

26. As regards crime, there is again some difficulty in comparing the 2 towns, for the Calcutta returns for 1892 contain no less than 15,026 more cognizable offences than those of Bombay, but taking serious offences under the Indian Penal Code alone, Bombay has an excess of 589 cases.

27. This is in direct contradiction of what Mr. Giles says at page 14, paragraph 57, that the Bombay superintendents "have not so much serious crimes to deal with" as those of Calcutta. Whatever the figures were upon which he based his dictum, the fact is that serious crime in Bombay exceeds that of Calcutta, as is shown by the following figures for 1892:—

Indian Penal Code	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Class I	43	18
" II	271	246
" III	207	288
" IV	78	30
" V	2,677	3,283
Total	3,276	3,865

28. I cannot quite account for the enormous difference in the minor offences, which compare as follows:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Class VI	8,880	426
Miscellaneous.	23,451	16,290
Total...	32,331	16,716

or roughly double the number in Calcutta than in Bombay.

29. The three principal items responsible are:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Public and local nuisances	4,914	71
Street or Police Act offences	10,037	5,570
Port and Marine Acts	2,836	124
Cruelty to animals	7,712	3,079
Total...	25,499	8,844

It is not improbable that this enormous difference is partly due to the fact that Calcutta has 59 European and 876 Native Police Officers more than Bombay even after including the recent addition, and that the Calcutta Police is therefore in a position to take up so many more of these cases.

10. I can only say that if Bombay were equally favoured as regards numerical strength, the annual returns of future years would undoubtedly exhibit for our city a corresponding increase in such cases. That the necessity for more vigorous action exists will not be denied by any one who knows the inner parts of the city; but with an utterly inadequate force it is simply impossible to work the men harder than is done already.

31. I hope, then, that I have made it patent that the Bombay Constabulary is seriously undermanned, and as we have in this city perhaps a more dangerous population to deal with than in any other town in India, I trust that Government will see its way to put us at all events on a level with the towns that I have mentioned.

32. We have had during the last 50 years five serious riots—those of 1835, 1852, 1872, 1874, and 1893. Each one of them has cost the city serious loss of life and property, and it cannot be known when the next storm will break out.

33. During the last 20 years the mill industry in Bombay has made enormous strides, and we have now in this city about 60,000 able-bodied mill-hands, many of whom took part in the recent disturbances. They have been out on strike before this, and some thousands are just now again on the eve of striking, and how to control them even when there is no general riot is at all times a matter of great difficulty.

34. I have, therefore, the honour to recommend the following increase to the Bombay Police:—(*a*) 20 Europeans. (*b*) 117 Native Constables (Mounted). (*c*) 150 Armed Native Constables (Foot). Of those under (*a*), five should be attached to the Mounted force as follows:—1 Commandant with the rank of 1st grade Inspector on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, and Rs. 50 for the keep of one horse, 2 Inspectors, 3rd grade, on a salary of Rs. 140 and Rs. 40 each for the keep of a horse. 2 Constables on a salary of Rs. 120 each and Rs. 40 for the keep of a horse.

The remainder (15) to be employed strictly as a Reserve Force and to draw the following salaries:—1 Inspector on Rs. 200, 1 Inspector on Rs. 115, 2 Inspectors on Rs. 140 each, 5 Constables on Rs. 120 each. 6 Constables 110 each.

B.—Natives (Mounted).—1 Risaldar, pay 70 horse allowance Rs.30, 1 Jamadar pay 50, horse allowance 30, 5 Dafedars pay 25, horse allowance 30 each, 4 Naiks pay 20, horse allowance 30 each, 2 Farriers pay 20 horse allowance 30 each, 1 Trumpeter pay 20, horse, allowoance 30 each, 2 Drill Masters pay 20, horse allowance 30 each, 101 Sowars pay 14, horse allowance 30 each.

C.—Native Foot Armed). 1 Subedar at Rs. 100, 1 Jamedar, 1st class, at Rs. 70, 2 Jamedars, 2nd class, at Rs. 50 each, 2 Jamedars, 3rd class, at Rs. 30, 3 Havildars, 1st class, at Rs.25, 4 Havildars, 2nd class, at Rs.20, 5 Havaldars, 3rd class, at Rs. 16, 12 Constables, 1st class, at Rs. 14, 20 Constables, 2nd class, at Rs. 13, 40 Constables, 3rd class, at Rs., 12 60, Constables, 4th class, at Rs. 11.

35. I would also recommend that the lower ranks of the Mounted Police, including the men already entertained, be armed with lance, sword and carbine, and that the Europeans and Native Officers, (Risaldar and Jamadars) be armed with swords and revolvers.

36. All other European Officers to be armed with revolvers also, and the armed branch of the Native Police with Schneider carbines and sword-bayonets like those in the district.

37. The horses and saddlery for the Mounted European Officers must, of course, be found by Government; the Native Mounted Police would be on the Silledar system.

38. With a force thus increased and reconstituted it would be possible for the Bombay Police to discharge the manifold duties of prevention and detection of offences and crimes, of preventing ordinary disturbances and regulating the enormous traffic in this ever-growing city in the way it should be done, and in which it has never been practicable to attempt it even.

39. Compared to Calcutta the numerical strength is still less by 648 men; against this, however, I must put, of course, the more costly increase of 117 Mounted Police to the Bombay Police, which—if converted into Foot Police—would bring our numbers up to about the same as Calcutta—all but the European Constabulary, wherein Calcutta would retain a numerical superiority of 39 officers.

40. Why I have recommended so large an increase in the Mounted Police is that, in my opinion, in all disturbances 6 sowars are equal to at least twenty-four foot policemen; they could reach a given point in one-fourth of the time, and this alone cannot be valued too highly. But in other respects also—such as night patrols in outlying districts, for regulating traffic, &c.,—one mounted man can do more than 4 men on foot. It should also be borne in mind that it is cheaper to house and clothe 117 mounted men than 468 foot policemen, and finally there comes the cost of pension. This would amount—in round figures—as regards the former to, say, Rs. 820 per mensem against Rs. 2,400, so that, in a manner of speaking, the greater outlay of to-day would be met by smaller cost of to-morrow.

41. I had it at one time in my mind to ask that in lieu of an increase to the mounted branch a Native regiment of cavalry be stationed in Bombay, but, apart from this that it would only be available on emergencies and would always have to remain strictly under the command of its own military officers, I fear that the proposal would not have the approval of Government in the Military Department on other grounds. And, again, the arrangement would be open to the very serious objection that in case of a war or for other reasons the regiment would be wanted for field service at a time when Bombay would have the greatest possible need of its services.

42. The subsidiary question of quarters for the additional Europeans and stabling for the Mounted Police I have not gone into.

43. The former—forming the Reserve—would have to be accommodated, as in Calcutta, at head-quarters, and the Mounted Police would have to be located in three places, say, 75 at head-quarters, 50 at Byculla, and 25 at Dadar. Room for building stables is, I think, available in all three localities, and the plot of ground near the Arthur Crawford Markets would be large enough to admit of building thereon quarters for the additional European Police Officers and for the armed Reserve.

44. I beg to attach the usual proposition statement, and would, in conclusion, once more ask that Government will be pleased to give this matter its most early consideration.—I have, &c.,

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

REPORT OF GENERAL BUDGEN'S COMMITTEE.

To the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

23rd December, 1893.

Sir,—We have the honour to submit our Report on the points referred to us for consideration and opinion under Government Resolution No. 7251 of the 18th November, 1893.

2. The matters referred for our consideration are the arguments advanced by the Commissioner of Police in favour of an increase to the City Police over and above the increase recently sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The points referred for our opinion are the additions which seem to us necessary in the strength of the European and of the Mounted and Armed Native Police.

3. The more technical considerations advanced by the Commissioner of Police are in the main the same as those which led the Committee of 1890 to recommend an increase of 600 men. They are briefly these—(1) That compared with leading European cities and in India with Calcutta, Karachi and most other towns of importance, the Bombay proportion of police to population is insufficient; (2) That the present police are over-worked and that some considerable lightening of the existing pressure of duty is necessary; (3) That the regulation of street traffic and of public entertainments are important police duties, which, without further considerable increase, the present force cannot undertake.

(4) Though in these professional details the case put by the Commissioner of Police is to a considerable extent the same as the case put in 1890 by his predecessor Colonel Wilson, it is to be remembered that, apart from the recent disturbances, the pressure of ordinary overwork has of late years kept steadily growing. So great has the pressure become that, as shown in the accompanying Distribution Statement No. 1 except when on leave, in every year each European does 465 days and at least 200 nights duty, and each Native 120 days and 240 nights duty. Festivals and other holidays, public meetings, and public and private entertainments add to these ordinary duties. We are satisfied that so excessive a demand on the energies of the force is neither just nor advisable.

5. How greatly street traffic stands in need of more active police supervision than with the present strength can be attempted, is shown by the fact that in spite of the crowds who use the tram cars during the past 10 years, while the number of hack bullock conveyances has fallen only from 432 to 400, private carriages have increased from 2,674 to 4,153, hack horse couveyances from 472 to 841, and labour carts from 4,488 to 6,640. During the same period the number of street accidents has risen from 318 to 624. In the face of these figures, of which details are given in the accompanying Traffic and Conveyance Statement No.2, it is plain that without considerably adding to the present force no attempt to regulate street traffic can prove successful. After careful consideration we are of opinion that on each of the three points noted above the statistics and arguments put forward by the Commioner of Police establish the conclusion that, evens after the addition recently sanctioned by Her Majesty'e Secretary of State, some considerable increase in th Bombay Police is still urgent.

6. Certain other more general considerations connected with the recent riots are referred to by the Commissioner of Police, and emphasised in the appended Minute by Mr. Cotton, whose absence from Bombay has prevented his signing this report. These considerations are:— (1) However moderate may be the increase in the nominal total of population recorded in the census of 1881 and 1892, during the past 20 years the increase in the permanent population of Bombay has been remarkable; (2) During the past 20 years the difficulties of the police have grown out of proportion to the increase of population, because a population which was almost confined to six or seven miles is now spread over an area of twenty; (3) The recent great increase in the North Indian element in the permanent population—among Musalmans of disorderly and turbulent Afghans and Pathans, and of bigoted Julahas or handloom weavers—and among Hindus of Purbhaya or Bhaya watchmen and weight-carriers, bullies and quarrel-raisers, is, for police purposes, a change of serious moment; (4) The banding of bodies of mill-hands from 500 to 1,500 strong, their associating in factories, in many cases their living together in large barrack-like chawls, are conditions under which this very large section of the population are a constant cause of police anxiety, and by their recently acquired susceptibility to exciting and unsettling influences, are likely to prove a source of public danger.

7. We are satisfied that these considerations are of grave practical importance. We hold the recent riots prove that to a very serious extent the great mill-hand population of Bombay has already come under influences which, unless over-awed by liberal additions to the police, especially in the northern sections of the island, will make them a constant menace to the peace and security of Bombay.

8. Under these circumstances we have the honour to record the opinion that, considering how widely scattered the members of this branch of the police must always be, and how essential they are to hold together and lead the Natives in any time of disturbance, the full increase of twenty to the European police recommended by the Commissioner of Police is necessary and should be sanctioned. We are equally in agreement that the addition of 117 Mounted Native constables is necessary. This increase, with the existing contingent of thirty-three, will form a mounted force 150 strong. Our convictions of the necessity of an efficient Mounted Police in any time of disquiet would by itself have led us to recommend the full increase to a strength of 150. The additional considerations in favour of the employment of mounted rather than of foot police in patrolling, in regulating street traffic, and in other ordinary duties, confirm our opinion of the permanent advantage of a large Mounted Corps.

9. With reference to the proposal of the Commissioner of Police to add 150 armed Native constables, we are of opinion that, if in accordance with the views of Government the armed police are employed solely on guard and escort duty, the care which is taken to draft out of Bombay the more dangerous class of prisoners will permit of a considerable reduction in the strength of the force actually under arms. At the same time while we think it may be sufficient that one half or 75 of the 150 additional Foot Police are actually under arms on escort and sentry duty at the Police Magistrates Courts and at the Police head-quarters, it is in our opinion advisable that the remaining 75 of the 150 should be trained to the use of arms.

10. We would further recommend as suitable the Commissioner's proposals that the Mounted Police should be supplied with swords and the armed guard and escort police with the smoothbore breach-loading Snider carbine which has been decided by the Supreme Government to be the proper fire-arm for police.

11. In conclusion we would record the opinion that the increase in police required to meet the existing conditions of Bombay is such addition to the present strength as, without overburdening the taxpayer with a special surplus force calculated to be able to put down uncontrolled and widespread rioting, will secure an efficient reserve capable of crushing the first signs and movements of disorder. Considering the proved overwork of the present force, the growing burden of their ordinary duties, the augmented power of the influences that make for disorder, and that in proportion to population the strength now recommended is not in excess of the present strength in Calcutta or in Karachi, we are of opinion that the increase asked for by the Commissioner is necessary and is moderate. At the same time the care with which the present estimates have been framed, their agreement with the well-reasoned recommendations of the 1890 Committee, and the considerations that if, then available, the reserve now provided would have sufficed to crush the first outbreak of recent disorder, seem to us a guarantee that the increase asked for is sufficient.—We have, &c.,

W. T. BUDGEN, Brig.-Genl.,
Chairman of Committee.
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Bombay.
C. P. COOPER,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge.
AGA AKBAR SHAH.
R. H. VINCENT.
Acting Commissioner of Police.
C. DOUGLAS.
VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM,
(With the modifications mentioned in my Note appended herewith).

(*To be concluded.*)

GYMKHANA SPORTS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

THE annual sports at Government House, Parel, came off very successfully on Saturday, the officers being:—Stewards: His Excellency's Staff. Judges: Gen. Gataere and H. Burder, Esq. Starter: Major Blomfield. Honorary Secretary: C. W. Gabb, A.-D.-C. A large number of guests were present, and the results are as under:—

1ST EVENT.—Tent-Pegging—½ Sections—
Two runs. Horses or ponies. Points for style and pace.

Aga S Shah and Aga A Shah ... 1 28 points,
H E Lord Harris and Surg-Maj Martin .. 2 28 points.
Mr Buckland and Capt Ross ... 2 26 points.
Prizes—Two Cutting Whips.

2ND EVENT.—"Affinity Lloyd Lindsay."—Lady and gentleman to start from starting post, jump a hurdle, dismount, and break three bottles with rifles, re-mount and gallop back over hurdle. Affinity doing it in the shortest time to win. Horses or ponies allowed.

Capt Gabb and Mrs Burder, 1 m. 22 secs. ... 1
Capt Ross and Miss Wilson, 1 m. 39 secs. ... 2
Capt Poore and Miss Pritchard, 1 m. 48 secs ... 3
Mr Tod and Miss Long, 2 m. ... 4
H E Lord Harris and Lady Harris, 2 m. 7 sec. ... 5
Mr McCausland and Miss G Griffiths, 2 m. 41 secs.... 6
Prizes—Scarf Pin and Silver Vase.
Won comfortably by 17 seconds.

3RD EVENT.—"Ladies' Nomination Scurry."—3 furlongs.

For all galloways 13-3 and under who have never won a race value Rs. 45 and never been entered for a race value Rs. 200. Catch-weights over 11st. All ponies to be nominated by ladies.

First Heat.
Mrs Harris nominates Capt Gabb's g a p Grey Ghost, Owner. 1
Mrs Stiven nominates Mr Townsend's g a p Hakim, Owner.. 2

Second Heat.
Miss Campbell nominates Capt Ross' b a p Bismilla, Owner 1
Miss H Maconachie nominates Capt Gabb's b a p Gift, Mr Procter ... 2

Final Heat.
Capt Gabb's Grey Ghost ... 1
Capt Ross' Bismilla ... 2
Mr Townsend's Halion ... 3
Won Easily.
1st two ponies in each heat.
Prizes—Clock Calendar and Silver Bowl.

4TH EVENT.—"Ladies' Trotting Race," Distance, R. C. Horses or ponies.

Mrs Burder's Cigarette ... 1
Miss Griffith's Peter ... 2
Miss Swift's Cavalier ... 3

Cigarette well ridden won easily, though Peter was coming up very quickly at the finish.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February, 1894, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	1,300	10	2,010
Or per mile of Railway	28	52	......	80
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	3,100	5,500	50	8,650
Total for 6 weeks ...	3,800	6,800	60	10,660
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	912	1,115	49	2,076
Per mile of Ry. do.	36	45	2	83
Total to corresponding date do.	2,947	2,259	147	5,353

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 66
Increase to date ... " 5,307

THE balance-sheet and financial statement for 1893 shows that the receipts on general account were £30,848, and the expenditure was £30,370. The foreign service fund shows an expenditure of £40,932 on grants for the work in other countries. The trading department shows as receipts £164,833, and a net profit of £4,437. The balance-sheet accounts, under all headings, for a total of £700,405, with a net balance in the bank of £1,336.

Two French physicians have succeeded, it is said, in safeguarding guinea-pigs against the serious effects of snake-poisoning. The victims are inoculated with viper virus, and henceforward, the doctors claim, will be proof against bites. Dr. J. H. Clarke, of Clarges-street, writing to the *Daily News* of Feb. 10, however, says the practice described is merely a modification of a practice common among savage tribes from time immemorial. A traveller, writing in the *Journal d'Hygiene* of October, 1892, described how he was similarly protected by a native of Guinea.

News from South-Eastern Europe is to the effect that Roumania and Bulgaria are discussing the terms of a Bulgaro-Rommanian Military Convention The troubled condition of Servia is said to be the cause of this action, which is taken with a view to not merely defending their respective States in case of sudden attack, but likewise of guaranteeing the localisation of the anticipated civil war, and thus removing all pretext for the interference of any of the Great Powers. Servia, too, seems to be on the brink of something like a geat national upheaval. We are told by the Belgrade correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* that the reserves have been called up. Ostensibly they are simply needed for a three-weeks' drill, but those who can read between the lines think that a *coup d'etat* is being prepared for March 6, the anniversary of the transformation of the principality into a kingdom. Russia's advice (says the Belgrade telegram), is to abstain from armed action.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TERRIBLE accident took place in the Bendal Naddi, near Dehra, at about nine o'clock on Saturday night, which resulted in the death of Mr. Maxwell Carter, Principal of the North-Western Railway Schools at Fair Lawn, Mussoorie. Mr. Carter was *en route* to Mussoorie in a dak gharry, on the top of which was piled a large amount of luggage. Mrs. Carter and her little ones had fortunately gone ahead in a tonga. On arrival at the Bendal Naddi the horses should have been taken out and replaced by bullocks, which would have drawn the gharry across the dry bed of the stream, and then the horses would have been replaced, but Mr. Carter being anxious to get on, urged the driver to keep to the horses. These became restive and got the gharry tilted on to a heap of rubbish, and then commenced kicking. Mr. Carter, it appears, was getting out, and in doing so overturned the gharry on himself. The roof of the vehicle striking the back part of his skull, completely fractured it, and caused instantaneous death. His body was removed by the police the same night and conveyed to Fair Lawn for interment.

A QUESTION was raised by the Madras Government whether under Article 1283 of the Civil Service Regulations non-official Members of Council could claim (1) halting allowance for days spent in Madras in connection with the business of the Council; and (2) travelling allowance for journeys to Madras to attend Select Committee Meetings. The Accountant-General has decided the first point in the negative, the second in the affirmative. Government has communinated the reply to the non-official Members of Council. The travelling allowance for journeys to and from Madras for attending meetings of the Council and Select Committees will be at the ordinary rates prescribed for officers of the first class in Chapter XLVIII. of the Civil Service Regulations. The travelling allowance bill should be drawn up in the form prescribed for gazetted officers, should be signed by the hon. member concerned, and countersigned by the Under-Secretary in the Legislative Department. They will be then payable by the Accountant-General or any Mofussil Treasury.

THE Bishop of Lucknow and the clergymen of the Diocese have sent a memorial to the Opium Commission on the lines of that adopted at Calcutta.

AT the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, on Tuesday, Mr. Ritchie, in presenting the draft budget, said that an increase of the rates was unavoidable.

WITH the permission of the French Government the Royal Indian Marine troopship Warren Hastings put into Marseilles for the purpose of landing the Marquis of Lansdowne and suite. The vessel then proceed to Portsmouth, to disembark troops.

THERE has just been issued the annual memorandum relating to the various classess of instruction which officers of the Indian army are permitted to attend while on leave in England. It is practically the same as last years' issue, but the course of electricity and telegraphy at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham extends from June 7 to August 6, which is a fortnight longer than before. There have been several alterations in the paragraph on the short courses of instruction at the School of Gunnery. It now runs thus:—"Any Royal Artillery officer on the Indian establishment who is desirous of undergoing, while on furlough from India, a short course of instruction at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, or the manufacturing departments, or the special course of steam and hydraulics, should apply direct to the Deputy Adjutant-General for Royal Artillery, Horse Guards, War Office, who will record the application and notify to him the date on whichhe can join. The short course at Shoeburyness (applications for which should reach the War Office not later than May 14) begins about May 26; that in the manufacturing departments at any time; and the steam and hydraulic course on September 10."

THERE have been several changes lately among the senior clerks of the correspondence departments of the India Office. Messrs. P. C. H. Herbert, F. W. Newmarch, and Richmond T. W. Ritchie are now senior clerks on the permanent establishment in consequence of the death of Mr. Herbert Rees Phillips, the retirement of Mr. Charles Grey on account of ill-health, and the promotion of Mr. R. A Hewat to be Assistant-Secretary in the Judicial and Public Department, vice Mr. F. G. B. Trevor, appointed Director of Funds. The private secretaryships to Sir Arthur Godley and Mr. Russell, M. P., thus become vacant, as well as a resident clerkship, these appointments not being tenable by seniors. Other changes are in prospect.

SIR JOHN SCOTT, the Khedive's Judicial Adviser, has provided his Highness with a report on the administration of justice in Egypt during the last two years. The Khedive (says tha *Times* report) expressed the greatest satisfaction at the progress made in the reform of this department, and congratulated Sir John Scott on the honour recently conferred on him by the Queen. The report states that there has been steady improvment in the constitution and working of the native courts, but the supply of competent judges is as yet insufficient to admit of their being made irremovable. After entering into details as to the working of minor tribunals, the report offers suggestions for the reform of the prison system

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, when not engaged in maintaining his reputation as champion billiardist, lives the quietest of lives at Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, close to such other celebrities as Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, Mr. David Law, A.R.A., and Mr. F. S. Selous. The feature of the champion's home is an unusually convenient and handsomely-appointed billiard-room, which Mr. Roberts, be it added, is careful to keep away from. The many matches and games he has to play in the ordinary course are quite enough for the billiard champion; he leaves his private billiard-room to the undisputed use of the rising generation of Robertses. The house, says the writer of the "Celebrities at Home" article in this week's *World*, is full of trophies and curios connected in some way with Roberts's victorious career. There are many hailing from India, where Roberts spent some years, and where, he asserts, "the game" is followed far more keenly than anywhere else outside England. His principal pride, naturally, is the fine champion cup which was offered for competition some years ago by the leading billiard-table makers of the United Kingdom, and which Mr. Roberts carried off with flying colours.

THERE is no doubt an opening for such an institution as the Nimrod Club, which has just begun its career in St. James's-square as a rendezvous for sportsmen in general and hunting-men in particular. The committee (says the *St. James's Gazette*) comprises the names of such well-known masters or ex-masters of hounds as Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Bathurst, Lord Middleton, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord Valentia, Lord Huntingdon, Lord Fingall, Mr. Chandos-Pole, Major St. Leger-Moore, Mr. Vincent Calmady, Captain J. A. Middleton, and Mr. W. E. Oakeley, besides those of many other peers and commoners of proved prowess in the pig-skin. The habitat of the club is No. 12, a house which has many historical associations, one of them being connected with the birth of Lord Randolph Churchill. The handsome rooms have all been superbly re-decorated since the tenancy of the Salisbury Club. However, the Nimrods are only making their home here temporarily, until the mansion of the late Duke of Cleveland is ready for their reception. On Saturday afternoon there was a large gathering of future members and guests to view the place, and to test the resources of cuisine and cellar at a luncheon, over which Sir Guyer Hunter presided as chairman of the committee.

THE Negus of Abyssinia intends to establish a permanent Legation in Europe, with its headquarters in St. Petersburg and Paris. He has sent the Czar a letter, thanking him in his own name and in that of the Abyssinian Church for announcing his intention to appoint an Envoy at the Abyssinian Court, and asking him to permit him (the Negus) to send a number of young Abyssians to Russia in order to be educated there, so that thay may be able to serve as officers, priests, surgeons, and so forth after their return to their native country.

WEDDING IN THE PARSEE BARONETS' FAMILIES.

THE festivities in connection with the marriage of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, grandson of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, with Bai Dinbai, eldest daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., terminated on Saturday night after the wedding ceremony was performed in the manner peculiar to Zoroastrians. For the last eight days "Petit Hall," at Malabar Hill, has resounded with all the excitement and bustle that music, feasts, and dancing could evoke for the thousands of guests who enjoyed the hospitality of the second Parsee Baronet. Evening after evening Sir Dinshaw's bungalow provided for hundreds of his friends and relatives dinners, followed by native music and dancing. Sir Dinshaw, consistently with his philanthropic disposition, did not forget the poor or the large number of his employes. All the Parsee office people, mill-hands, &c., of his own and of his late brother, Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, were provided with feasts, accompanied by presents of clothes, &c. The children of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Parsee Orphanage were also provided with a feast at Petit Hall, on Friday last. The poor Parsees and Persian Zoroastrians, living in the Chowpatty asylums, were also provided with feasts there. Dresses were presented to many poor people, not only Parsees, but the Hindus and others in the Baronet's employ. The happy alliance that had been formed between the children of the two Parsee Baronets about a year ago, was cemented on Saturday evening by the marriage ceremony being performed in the presence of over a thousand guests who had been invited by the parents of the couple. "Petit Hall" on that evening presented a spectacle which is not to be met with every day. It is not practicable to give the names of all those who were present on the occasion; but every leading Parsee and his wife were represented by members of the families of the Wadias, the Dadysetts, the Banajees, the Kamas, the Powallas, the Patels, the Sethnas, the Parukhs, the Kolas, the Pandays, &c. The Hindus and Mahomedans were also fairly represented at the assembly. Sir Dinshaw was literally overloaded with presents of shawls and notes of congratulations from all quarters. A procession was formed, headed by a band, and consisting of Parsee gentlemen and ladies. At the outer gate, a halt was made to enable Mr. Purvezjee, of the "Eos" Photographic Studio, to photograph the whole front of the procession; and after going a little further, another halt was made for the ladies to be photographed. As the assembled guests were over a thousand, and as the distance between Petit Hall and Sir Jamsetjee's Mahaluxmee House is nearly two miles, numerous carriages were provided for the conveyance of guests to the latter place. On arrival at Sir Jamsetjee's residence, Sir Dinshaw, his sons, and grandson (the bridegroom) were received in a most courteous manner by Sir Jamsetjee and escorted to the hall in which the nuptials were to be celebrated. The brightest spectacle was that afforded by the Parsee ladies, whose lustrous silk dresses, rich jewellery, and graceful figures, lent additional charm to an imposing scene which one cannot soon forget. At Sir Jamsetjee's Mahaluxmee bungalow, equally immense was the throng of guests, both gentlemen and ladies, who were comfortably accommodated in the spacious apartments and the extensive pleasure-grounds. The Band of the 13th Bombay Native Infantry was in attendance and played a number of select airs during the evening. Sir Jamsetjee was presented with shawls and other acceptable articles by his numerous friends and relatives. The ceremony of uniting the happy pair in holy wedlock was solemnized by Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee and Dustoor Kaikhusro Jamaspjee (of Poona and the Deccan), after which the latter delivered an impressive address in the Guzerati language, exhorting the newly-married couple to affectionately love one another, to live in peace and harmony, to obey their parents, and to do good to the society in which Providence had placed them with such abundance of worldly goods. The learned Dustoor added that it was difficult to imagine an instance of a happier union than the one then present before him, as he was sure it was without a parallel in the history of Parsee marriages. It was therefore doubly incumbent on the newly-married pair to prove themselves worthy of the illustrious families, which had now been united by bonds which, under divine Providence, would never be severed. The guests invited by Sir Dinshaw then returned to "Petit Hall," where a sumptuous dinner was provided for them and the ladies. Similarly Sir Jamsetjee's friends were treated to a rich repast. At midnight the procession, on a smaller scale, again went to Mahaluxmee, where the ceremony was repeated according to the Parsee religion, and blessings having been pronounced by the officiating priests, the whole assembly broke up about two o'clock yesterday morning. Various and numerous presents were made to the bride and bride-groom by their relatives and friends. As already announced by us, Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, contributed Rs. 34,000 to various charities; and Sir Dinshaw has presented Rs. 7,500 for a building to be erected in the Poona Cantonment for the Poona Cantonment Anglo-Vernacular School. The worthy Baronet has not yet decided what further benefactions ought to be made in connection with the happiest event that has happened in his family. The bride has received heaps of jewellery from her parents and parents-in-law, while Mr. Jejeebhoy has been presented with silver jugs, tea-sets, silver candle-sticks, valuable books, prayer-books, diamond and emerald rings, gold lockets and seals, silver bowls, silver flower pots, gold pencil case, silver card cases, gold-handled walking stick, solitaires and jewel cases, pearl bracelets, gold watches, silver trees in domes, &c., of the value of several thousands of rupees, from about a hundred friends and relations. The union of the two Parsee Baronets' families by the present marriage has been a source of intense gratification to the Parsee community, and to the natives in general.

STRANGE STORY OF A BAG.

THE police have a very interesting case in hand just now connected with a robbery that took place on the P. and O. steamer Australia when she was first here, some time ago. Having occasion recently to search the house of a native man, they came on a very handsome morocco bag, richly mounted with silver, and such as ladies carry appended to their waistbelt. Feeling sure that it did not belong to the man in whose possession they found it, they seized it, and made inquiries concerning it. These inquiries eventually led them to the P. & O. Company's office, where they were informed that, when the "Australia" was first here the Captain's Cousin (named Mr. Burns), who was a passenger for Australia, had her cabbin robbed, and amongst the articles taken was a bag which answered to the one now found. On this the police prosecuted the native man on suspicion of sterling it, and he was released on a hundred-rupee bail recognisance; while the bag was yesterday given to the captain of the Australia for him to get evidence of identification from his cousin in Australia. The sequel of the story will come to light when, the Australia returns from the colonies.—*Times of Ceylon*.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—FEB. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Capt J Davies, ISC
Lieut F G Fuller, ISC
Lieut E R Hartigan, ISC
Lieut F W B Gray, ISC
Lieut H L D Fordyce, ISC
Lieut W F C Taylor, ISC
Surg-Lieut Col W M Courtney, B
Surg-Major W H Thornhill, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E P Chapman, B C S, 6 mos
Mr A V Knyvett, B, 8 mos
Mr W T Van Someren, B, 6 mos
Mr W R Hewitt, B, 3 mos
Mr G W Sealy, B, 1 year
Mr H S Ker-Edie, B, 3 mos
Mr L W Hollis, M, 6 mos
Lieut-Col J N S Kirkwood, ISC, 18 days
Major G D Atkinson, ISC, 6 mos
Capt T F B Renny-Tailyour, R E, 8 mos
Capt B Holloway, ISC, 109 days
Capt G F Watson, I S C, 6 mos
Capt C G Crommelin, ISC, 6 mos
Lieut G M Baldwin, I S C, 6 mos
Lieut C T W Forth, I S C, 3 mos
Lieut H S Rogers, R E, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

The Hon L M St Clair, B
Mr G H D Walker, B
Mr B G Gilbert Cooper, B
Mr W F O'Donoghue, B
Mr J W Lewer, B
Mr C G Douglas, M
Mr C G H Fawcett, Bo,CS
Mr R C Wroughton
Mr H Stephens, Bo
Col A Gaselee, CB, A D C, I S C
Lieut-Col C C Rogers, R E
Lieut-Col A C Bigg Wither, B Inf
Lieut-Col F H Jackson, Bo Inf
Lieut-Col G S Eliot, I S C
Lieut-Col R Gordon, I S C
Lieut E St A Wake, I S C
Lieut J Hill, I S C
Lieut J G White, ISC
Surg-Lieut-Col A B Seaman, IMD

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE VICEROY ON THE SITUATION.

THE Viceroy, replying, at Calcutta, on Wednesday to an address from the Trades' Association, said:—"Gentlemen,—I have to ask you to be so good as to convey to the Trades' Association of Calcutta my cordial thanks for the kind terms of the welcome which they have embodied in the address which has just been read, and to accept yourselves my acknowledgments of the courtesy you have shown in coming here to-day to present it to me. Gentlemen, I assure you that I feel myself in a position of very great difficulty in finding fitting terms in which to respond to your address. It would be natural for me, in replying to so many friendly allusions to myself and to my family, to wish to use terms as hopeful and glowing as you have been pleased to make references, which I should be insensible indeed if I did not here with pleasure, and which cannot fail to encourage me to endeavour to persevere in the adequate performance of the duty to my Sovereign and country which I have undertaken by accepting the office which I have the honour to hold. But, Gentlemen, when I pass from that portion of your address, I am afraid that I do not find the opportunity which I would gladly seek. I am afraid that I should appear ridiculous in your eyes if I proceeded to congratulate you upon the condition of matters affecting yourselves, or to ignore the difficulties which the present financial position must entail upon you. You yourselves have described the situation as it presents itself to you. You have spoken of the anxiety you feel, and the loss, and possible ruin which you apprehend. I should be the last to deny the importance of finding, as early as possible, a remedy for this state of things. I think that you are within your right when you say that it falls to the executive Government to propose a remedy, and I can assure you that the Government have given, and are giving, to this matter unremitting attention. As you will no doubt understand, this is not an occasion on which I could say anything of the particular measures which the Government of India may have propose. All that it would be proper for me to say is this, that I should venture to ask from you a careful and deliberate consideration of any proposals which the Government of India may have to make, because I am sure that you and others would wish these proposals to succeed, and would therefore like to view them not in a spirit of captious criticism, but in the light of the information derived from all circumstances bearing upon the question—circumstances which, in my opinion, are of the widest application, and are not confined to this or any other single part of the civilised world. I shall have great pleasure, Gentlemen, if I find that the proposals of the Government of India meet with your approval. However that may be, I would venture to assure you that with regard to these matters of industrial pursuits and of local enterprises for which you be speak my interest, I shall have the greatest pleasure in giving every assistance in my power in regard to matters which affect those whom I hope I may call my friends and neighbours, and in the meantime I have only to return to you my very best thanks for the good wishes which you have expressed in regard to Lady Elgin and myself during my sojourn amongst you."

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce also presented an address. The Viceroy replied as follows:—"Gentlemens,—I can assure you that it gives me very much pleasure to have an opportunity to-day of meeting with the representatatives of the very large and important interests which have combined to form the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. I think that in the days in which we leave there is very little danger of the importance of a country's trade being overlooked. Directly or indirectly, subjects affecting its wants or aspirations are incessantly under the cognisance of every Government, and indeed I do not know that it would be too far to go if I said that if any ambitious sovereign or minister wishes to shelter himself in connection with an ambitious policy, he is very apt now-a-days to do so under an allegation of the imperious demands of trade. In this country, however, Gentlemen, I think I may say that our aims are more modest—shall I say more practical? We desire to develop the natural resources of the country. You say that what you desire is a guarantee of law, order and tranquility, and I rejoice to think that you find that guarantee in the Government to which I have the honour to belong. Naturally you find that though much has been done much still requires to be done. That I imagine will always be the case in a country with so large resources, but resources at the same time which to so large an extent remain latent, and where difficulties of climate, difficulties of transport, difficulties in some cases arising from the disposition of our neighbours, impede the free flow of capital, and its profitable employment. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that every exertion that is possible, so far as I am concerned, will be made to secure and continue that guarantee for law, order and tranquility on which you place so much stress, and which, in my opinion, is the primary justification of British rule; and if we on our side do our part, I think we are justified in looking with confidence to your performing your part, and that together we may be able to develop the resources of this great country, and at the same time to promote the material prosperity of its inhabitants. Gentlemen, I am sure that there is no one here who will doubt for a moment my sincerity if I say that nothing would give me greater pleasure than if I was able to contribute something towards the removal of the obstacles to which I have alluded, or sweeping away the restrictions to the full employment of capital, but at the same time there is no one here who will require from me a word of explanation of the reason why that pleasure is denied to me, at any rate for the present. You yourselves have stated that you appreciate the difficulties in which the Government of India is placed, and all that I can say is that I on my part not only thank you for the suggestions which you have made to-day, as to the best means of meeting our difficulties, but shall always be glad to receive from you, yho are so well acquainted with the various branches of commercial transctions, any information which you may be pleased to lay before me with reference to these topics. Gentlemen, I have only, in conclusion, to thank you very sincerely for the cordial terms in which you have expressed your welcome. Much of my time during my tenure of office must naturally be passed in your midst, and I hope that nothing will occur in the discharge of my duties that will prevent the continuance of this good will."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th March, 1894.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	12	10 p.m.	98	27
Teheran	4	12	39 p.m.	...	57
Suez	4	1	20 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 4th March, 1894.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	16	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	11	...	1
" Madras	...	17	...	1

THE final returns for 1893 show that the revenue was £10,579,000 and the expenditure £9,840,000, leaving a surplus of £7,39,000, of which however, the greater part goes to various reserve funds, and only £123,000 remains at the free disposal of the Government. Of public debt £920,000 has been paid off during the year, and the total reserves now amount to £3,642,000. The surpluses of the past four years have amounted altogether to £3,239,000, although there have been reductions in taxation to the extent of over £1,000,000 per annum.

A DESPATCH from the Governor of the French Soudan, received in Paris on Feb. 9, states that a column of French troops, under the command of Colonel Bonnier himself, left Timbuctoo on Jan. 12, in order to make a reconnaissance. The French force was surprised by the Touaregs while asleep at a place about three days' march from Timbuctoo. One wounded officer and a portion of the column were able to make their way back to Timbuctoo, but nine officers, including Colonel Bonnier himself, two French sergeants, and sixty-eight native soldiers, are missing. The troops remaining at Timbuctoo have taken measures to defend the place.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, in the French Chamber, on Feb. 10, read the telegrams which had been exchanged between the Government and the Civil Governor of the Soudan, showing that the Government had directed that no military operations should be undertaken, except by the authority of the Foreign Office, and that after Timbuctoo had been occupied the Government notified their approval of the measures taken, but that, immediately circumstances permitted it, Colonel Bonnier was to be sent to France. He added that the Government would take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of accidents of this description, but that Timbuctoo would not be evacuated.

THE BUDGET FORECAST.

MR. WESTLAND'S STATEMENT.

FULL TEXT.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Thursday the Hon. Mr. Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Custom-duties, and in doing so made an important statement forecasting the general terms of the Budget. Mr. Westland said :—Six years ago it was my fate, in this chamber, to propose to the Legislative Council of your Excellency the last measure of purely fiscal legislation, by which it was sought to improve the resources of the Government. At that time I laid before the Council a review of recent finance, in which I showed, shortly, that within about four years, we had been called upon to enhance our expenditure by nearly Rx. 1,200,000, in consequence of increase of the army and of Military measures adopted on the North-West Frontier, nearly Rx. 1,800,000 in consequence of the annexation of Upper Burma, and nearly Rx. 1,800,000 in consequence of increase of exchange charges. These increases of expenditure we had during that period met by imposition of income-tax, by absorption of the Famine fund, and by curtailment of the revenue assigned to provincial purposes.

We found ourselves then at the end of our existing resources. Exchange was still falling, opium revenue was showing signs of diminution, and the productiveness of railways was for the time decreasing. We came before the Council therefore, to justify an increase in the Salt duty which we had imposed within our legal power and to ask for further powers of taxation namely, in respect of petroleum.

I then laid before the Council a short review of current finance in which I addressed myself in part to the question of the extent which we had permitted increase of expenditure in matters within our control. I showed that that increase amounted for ten years to only Rx. 200,000 a year, and it was impossible for us, urged, to have discharged the duties of a civilized Government in India without admitting a least this amount of increase to our expenditure.

To-day I come before the Council with a much more serious proposal, but based upon the same grounds. Again our revenue is falling seriously short of our expenditure, but for this there is now one cause, and one cause only. It is that the fall in the value of the rupee has of late been increasing the burden of our sterling payments in a ratio which far outstrips any possible increase to be hoped for in our revenues. And as exchange, and exchange only, is the burden of my song, I have had some figures prepared which will shew with reference to this item the extent to which the charge has affected our financial position in the past, and the acute degree to which we are suffering from in the present. The figures I produce cover the finance of sixteen years; but they are drawn up in such a condensed form that I trust I shall be able to give a sufficiently accurate idea of my subject without wearying the Council with a long array of figures.

It will be observed from the statement of net accounts which I have laid before the Council that exhibit the accounts of each year in twelve figures only. The first three of these give the net totals of revenue (without regard to exchange) under three heads, viz. (1) our ordinary Revenue heads, (2) the Post Office and Telegraph and (3) the Railways. Then follow for each year eight figures giving the net total of our expenditure—also without reference to exchange. And then I shew the surplus as it would have stood had our rupee remained continually at its old nominal (though very rarely real) value of two shillings.

I then shew, in a single figure, the effect of the exchange charge upon the year's account, converting the surplus in seven cases out of sixteen into a more or less heavy deficit. In one year there was a deficit even excluding exchange.

I ask the Council to bear with me while I use these figures to show in as simple a form as possible what the real increase of revenue and expenditure has been in the past, and while I try to satisfy them that it is not from any cause avoidable by our own efforts, or by reason of any laxity, either in developing revenue or in controlling expenditure, that we come before them today to ask for increased powers of taxation.

ANALYSIS OF RECENT ACCOUNTS.

The first line in the statement which I have placed in the hands of honourable members shows that the net revenue of the Empire (i. e., the ordinary revenue, after meeting charges of collection and the like) has steadily increased from Rx. 46,000,000 to over Rx. 53,000,000, giving an average increase of over Rx. 400,000 a year, besides the addition of the revenue of Upper Burma.

Passing to details under this head, we find that the *Land Revenue* steady at about Rx. 20,000,000 for the half of the period has lately been rising, and its standard is now about Rx 3,000,000 higher, of which about Rx. 600,000 is due to Upper Burma. Re-settlement operations are active in several of the Provinces, and continued incereases may be expected under this head. *Salt* which stood at Rx. 6,300,000 at the beginning of the period may now be stated at over Rx. 7,500,000. For six years in the middle of our statistics the figures stand at a comparatively low figure, as the salt duty was lowered in March 1882, but was again raised in January 1888. The revenue from *General Stamps* gradually rose from Rx 826,000 in 1678-79 to Rx. 1,304,000 in 1893-94. The Court-fees revenue which also shows a great rise, is necessarily accompanied with increase of expenditure and will be noticed in connection with the expenditure on law and justice. *Excise* shows a remarkable increase. It stood at Rx. 2,500,000 in 1878-79, and the figure has now all but doubled. No branch of revenue administration has during the period under review received greater attention than this. Practically a new era of excise administration set in, in Bombay, at the beginning of this period, and the principles first adopted there were introduced with similar success in Madras; in other provinces also the restrictive measures which a closer administration has enabled the Local Governments to carry into effect, have led to a great restriction of illicit consumption concurrently with considerable increase of revenue. *Customs* revenue and *Assessed taxes* have been levied at nearly the same rates for the last eight years (except for the petroleum duty which now produces Rx. 200,000), but the returns have shown an almost regular increase. The *Forest* Department at the beginning of the period produced a net return of only Rx. 150,000 but now brings us in Rx. 600,000, or Rx. 700,000, besides having effected an increased accumulation of Forest wealth throughout India. *Opium* alone of all the heads of revenue shows a decreasing productiveness, and that is due to causes which lie beyond our control. At the beginning of our period we got a net revenue of Rx. 8,000,000, but lately we are obliged to regard Rx. 6,000,000 as a fairly good year. It is almost entirely in the diminution of the number of chests exported, and only to a small extent in that of the price obtained, that this falling-off has occurred.

The second line of the statement shows the net working of the Post Office, Telegraph and Mint Departments. For the first half of the period under review, these Departments combined, failed to pay their way; but during the last half they have shown a small but increasing surplus.

The next line, showing the net revenue obtained from the working of the Railways, also shows a most satisfactory progress. It must be remembered that the account is charged with the interest upon the capital expended on construction, both of the unopened as well as of the opened lines. Changes in accounting, arising in connection with the transfer of the East Indian Railway and other transactions, destroy the usefulness for comparision of the figures in the first two years of the period covered by the statement; but for the rest of the time, the figures may be taken as compiled on the same basis, and they show a substantial, though irregular, increase in the railway returns. I regret to say that I shall have to show, later on, that the whole of this advantage, and more, is swept away by the increase in the exchange upon the sterling interest which we have to pay in respect of the Guaranteed Companies and their successors.

We pass to the expenditure side of our accounts, in which the first line shows the charge for interest. The burden of interest, it will be seen, has very greatly diminished. For the same reason as is mentioned in speaking of the Railway revenue, the first two years' figures have to be left out of account in the comparison; but during the rest of the period under review, the charges have regularly diminished, except in the year 1887-88, in which a high charge came into the English accounts in connection with the conversion of 4 per cent. into 3½ per cent. stock and the alteration in the dates of interest payment. This continual diminution, though not due to actual discharge of debt, arises from an operation which is practically equivalent to it: the funds which would otherwise have been used for discharge of debt have been actually used in construction of railways, and the interest charge not only transferred to the railway account, but actually met—and, as just pointed out, more than met—by the railway earnings.

The next lines show the expenditure on Administration, and it is under this head and under that of Army Services that I have to answer the question what we have done with our increasing revenues. The administration charges as a whole have increased from Rx. 10,657,000 to Rx. 14,754,000, but it is better to consider them in the detail shown in the account at the bottom of the page.

The first head is the *General Administration* of the country down to and including the district officers and their subordinates. The whole charge has increased from almost exactly Rx. 3,000,000 to almost exactly Rx. 4,000,000, but about Rx. 350,000 of this, between the years 1885-86 and 1886-87, is due to a change in classification, which on the revenue side appears under Land Revenue. We do our best to avoid such changes as they destroy the value of our accounts for comparative purposes, but changes are occasionally introduced by administrative measures, and even by legislative measures, which necessitate consequent alterations in our account if they are to show the real facts of expenditure. The total increase of expenditure, therefore is only Rx. 650,000 or a little over Rx. 40,000 a year. To examine the detail of it would be tedious, and I feel sure that no one whose personal experience includes the India of 1878 and the India of 1894 will consider that an increase of a little over 20 per cent. in the cost of administration, which, it must be remembered, includes the cost of a new province, in any way measures the progress recorded during the interval.

The increased cost under the next head, *Law and Justice*, is only Rx. 450,000. The Revenue by Court-fees has increased during the same period by Rx. 820,000. Although this last item includes a good deal of revenue which has no connection with the Courts charged under Law and Justice, the figures may be taken as proving that Law and Justice are not an increasing burden on the finances of the country. *Police* charges have increased, if we exclude Upper Burma, from Rx. 2,210,000 to Rx. 2,930,000. Increased expenditure under this head has been forced by many considerations upon all the Governments, and the limit of increase is not yet reached. Elaborate enquiries made by special commissions in recent years have shown the necessity of improving the working of the police and increasing the strength of the force and measures are being taken in nearly every Province to carry the proposals of the several Commissions into effect. An increase of 50 percent. in Education charges and of a moderate amount under *Medical* represent expenditure which goes directly to the advantage of the people of India. The *Political* expenditure has increased from Rx. 450,000 to Rx. 820,000,—an increase which is chefly due to the necessities arising out of the extension of our North-Western and Eastern frontiers. Political subsidies, political expeditions,—ranging from the Afghan Delimitation, which cost over half a million, to minor expeditions and missions which occur every year,—and charges for refugees and State prisoners all enter into and increase the expenditure under this head.

The *Non-effective* administration charges—that is the Political allowances and Service pensions and Leave allowances—remained very steady at about Rx. 2,800,000, from 1880-81 to 1889-90. Before that period the figures are affected by transfer of certain charges which used to be taken under interest, but by the abolition of service funds came under direct payment by the Government. The expenditure tends slightly to increase, and that increase has been somewhat more marked during the last three years, partly by reason of the falling off in the receipts of the abolished military funds and partly by the improved terms as to exchange given to the recipients in England of rupee pensions and furlough allowances.

The next head—that of Famine—includes besides what is usually a small amount of actual famine expenditure, the grant which we make out of our surplus revenues, when we have any, towards protective irrigation and protective railways. We have at present a compulsory expenditure under the last category of about Rx. 380,000 towards the loss accruing to Government on account of the Bengal Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways. This amount is now shown in the Railway account, but the balance of Rx. 1,500,000, after this loss is met, is used, when we are able to afford it, for actual construction of railways and canals. We made the full grant in the five years beginning, 1881-82 there- after for five years the state of our accounts compelled us greatly to limit the grant; but the improvement in revenue and in exchange enabled us to make the full grant in 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1893-94.

The next head in our statement includes the Irrigation charges. This expenditure is directly productive of benefit to agriculture. Including the charge for interest upon capital expended upon Major Works, the expenditure has risen from about Rx. 900,000 at the begining of the period to Rx. 1,300,000 at the end of it, but, on the other hand, the amount of land revenue which the Major Works have brought in (which is not separately shown in these statements, though it is separately shown in our accounts) has increased during the same period from Rx. 450,000 to Rx. 700,000. We do not attempt to reckon in our accounts the similar benefit arising from the Minor Works.

The next line is Railway capital expenditure, with a few small Railway items which are not strictly speaking capital. The heavy charges at the begining of the period represent the construction of frontier Railways. Latterly the expenditure, excluding some Provincial expenditure on Railway Construction, has been confined to the Railway Direction establishments of the Government, the purchase of land for Subsidized companies and Surveys for projected railways. The burden of these charges is Rx. 200,000 to Rx. 300,000.

For the explanation of the Military Expenditure I must first of all refer to the statement at at bottom of the page which distinguishes between normal expenditure and war expenditure. The period under review contains two wars—one in Afghanistan and one in Burma, besides minor expenditions, and also large charge in recent years on account of "Special Defences" works. The figures which have to be explained are those which remain after the elimination of these special charges.

The effective charges of the Army have increased in the sixteen years from about Rx. 13,000,000 to Rx. 16,000,000. The general explanation of this increase is (I) Increase of British army by 9,255 officers and men, and of Native army by 20,765 officers and men; involving increase of all establishments and of charges of clothing, feeding and equipment generally, and also for warlike stores; (II) Fall in-exchange. The pay of the British soldier is fixed at sterling rates and the smaller European army of 1878-79 was paid at 1s. 10½d. the rupee, the larger army of 1893-94 at 1s. 2¾d. (III) Occupation of new territory, viz., Upper Burma, Gilgit and Beluchistan (IV.) More elaborate and scientic and consequently greatly more expensive armamenos. (V) Development of the Volunteer forces (VI) Increase in the price of foodsupplies in India (VII) In England, introduction of the grant to deferred pay.

The *Military Work* charges were at the beginning of the period under review fixed at Rx.,1,000,000 a year, but recently it has been necessary to increase the amount to meet the requirements of Upper Burma.

GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION AS AFFECTED BY EXCHANGE.

So far, I have been dealing with the accounts apart from any question of exchange, and the summary of the accounts so stated is shown in a separate line of my statement as the Surplus excluding exchange. This surplus necessarily varies from year to year, as we have bad or good revenue years, or as we have or have not special expenditure. It is easy, however, to show at what figure the surplus thus stated (always excluding exchange) would have stood apart from certain special and very variable expenditure and as it is useful for my present purpose to thus set it forth, I show the following figures :—

	Surplus in Accounts.	Surplus apart from special Expenditure.
1878-79	5,252	6,135
1879-80	1,724	8,026
1880-81	—1,3 8	8,918
1881-82	6,107	7,050
1882-83	3,791	6,388
1883-84	5,194	6,279
1884-85	2,965	4,826
1885-86	1,263	6,014
1886-87	5,534	6,337
1887-88	3,581	4,988(*a*)
1888-89	5,904	7,339
1889-90	8,734	10,792
1890-91	8,568	11,012
1891-92	7,262	10,066
1892-93	8,842	11,098
1893-94	8,040	10,102

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

	War charges and special defences.	Railway capital in excess of Rx. 250,000.	Famine. (*b*)
1878-79	670	—30	313
1879-80	4 630	1,563	104
1880-81	8,101	2,140	35
1881-82	—877	252	1,568
1882-83	604	493	1,49
1883-84	63	—501	1,523
1884-85	162	151	1,518
1885-86	2,726	525	1,500
1886-87	270	72	461
1887-88	416	—73	377
1888-89	1,055	—1 9	509
1889-90	1,021	—27	1,062
1890-91	832	—70	1,082
1891-92	1,263	38	1,500
1892-93	639	107	1,500
1893-94	691	—79	1,500

(*a*) After allowing for a payment of £746,000 under interest in connection with conversion of debt.

(*b*) These figures include the loss on certain Railway, charged in the Railways account,

My object in bringing out the figures in this form is to deduce from them what I may call the general financial position, apart from the fluctuations of revenue and expenditure due to peculiar circumstances of each year. The measures which I have to propose to the Council are measures of a permanent character, and I could not justify them if I were merely to set forth the actual or the estimated revenue and expenditure of any given year. This is not the time when the Council deals in detail with the figures of particular years, and I now use the details which I have presented, for the purpose of eliminating from them the varying features of successive years, and stating what I describe as the general financial position, not varying irregularly from year to year, but gradually altering for better or worse during the whole period under review.

With this object I ask attention now to the figures in the last column of the statement just set forth which show the surplus which our ordinary revenue account gave us before we met the exchange charges and the charges of war and of famine. At the beginning of the sixteen-year period that surplus was Rx. 8,000,000, gradually coming down by remission of Customs Duties, to Rx. 6,000,000. In 1884-85 by a serious failure in opium, it came down below Rx. 5,000,000; but in the next two years the figures again stood at over Rx. 6,000,000. In 1887-88, there came upon us a heavy charge for an increase to the army necessitated by our new military relations to the North-Western and to the Eastern Frontiers; and the surplus fell to Rx. 4,988,000. We now took measures for the increase of our revenue. The tax on salt was increased, an import duty placed on kerosine and patwari cess partly reimposed in the North-West Provinces. Moreover, Upper Burma began to bring revenue into our account, and new land revenue settlements began to increase the returns under that, our main head of revenue. The result was shown in our quickly attaining a standard of revenue which enables us to state our recent surplus, under the conditions already stated, at over Rx. 10,000,000.

Assuming, therefore, that we are bound to set aside, as a famine reserve, about Rx. 1,500,000 of our excess revenue, and assuming further that exchange were to stand at 1*s.* 8*d.*, so that we would have to pay about Rx. 3,200,000 for the remittance of our English demands (amounting now to about £16,000,000), the history of the last sixteen years would show, apart from war charges,—

(1) For nine years a surplus diminishing from Rx. 3,300,000 to Rx. 1,300,000;

(2) In the evil year 1887-88 a practical equilibrium (surplus of only Rx. 288,000);

(3) Since then, a surplus beginning with Rx. 2,600,000 in 1888, 1889, and standing in subsequent years at Rx. 5,300,000.

But now I draw attention to what has actually happened. The exchange charges, instead of remaining at about Rx. 3,200,000, have since 1884-85 steadily increased, the actual excess over this figure being, as will be seen from the figures in my net statement in the line marked X—Exchange—

	Rx.
1884-85	152,000
1885-86	855,000
1886-87	2,158,000
1887-88	2,412,000
1888-89	2,657,000
1889-90	2,921,000
1890-91	1,689,000
1891-92	3,594,000
1892-93	6,475,000
1893-94	6,135,000

In short, since 1887-88, while our surplus of revenue, after providing for the famine reserve and for exchange at 1*s.* 8*d.*, but before providing war charges, had risen from Rx. 2,000,000 to Rx. 5,300,000, the fall in the exchange has thrown upon us an additional charge rising from Rx. 2,667,000 to Rx. 6,435,000. In fact, the exchange charge was just within our resources by in 1888-89, but it is ahead of us now (that is, in the Budget Estimates of 1893-94.) by Rx. 1,135,000.

There were two or three intermediate years in which the charge for exchange was not advancing as fast as the revenue, and the fact enabled us to close the year with actual surpluses, namely—

	Rx.		Rx.
1889-90	2,612,000	or, as they would have stood had the full famine reserve been charged off	2,174,000
1890-91	3,688,000		3,270,000
1891-92	468,000		468,000

But the hope that this cessation, or at least diminution in the rate, of the fall of the rupee gave us, has been dissipated by the experience of the past two years, and the charge for exchange has again overtaken and even passed the improvement of revenue which we can set against it.

Even in thus stating our available revenue as falling by Rx. 1,135,000 behind the increasing burden of exchange, we are taking the rupee (as just mentioned) at its figure of last March viz., 1*s.* 2¾*d.* The highest at which we can really put it now is 1*s.* 2*d.*, and it is a question if even that is not for the next year a sanguine estimate. We may reckon every farthing of fall, under present circumstances, as involving a charge, in the remittance account alone, of Rx. 450,000, so that our deficiency of last March, Rx. 1,135,000, becomes, by the fall of exchange to 1*s.* 2*d*, during the present year, about Rx. 2,485,000.

In all this it must be remembered we are leaving war charges out of account. In our situation in India these charges are unavoidable, and the Budget of 1893-94 provided Rx. 601,000 on their account, and thus showed a deficit considerably larger than the Rs. 1,135,000 which I have above set forth. If we take these charges into account (I trust they will be less in future), our deficit with the rupee at 1*s.* 2*d.* would be about Rx. 3,000,000.

	Rx.
Deficit excluding war charges	1,135,000
Add war charges	601,000
Total	1,736,000
Deduct a difference chiefly due to the item called "gain by exchange"	141,000
Deficit of Budget	1,595,000

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION TO EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

There is another serious burden, arising from this same fall in the value of the rupee, which we have to bear, namely, the compensation which we have to pay to our European services for the fall in the exchange value of their salaries. The necessity for this had been pressing itself upon the Government for some time, and it was only with some hesitation that the Government decided, when the Budget Estimates last year were under consideration, that the decision on the question must be put off, until the settlement of the currency measures then under consideration of the Herschell Committee. When these measures were settled, the announcement was made that an allowance would be made to the class of Government officers to which I have referred, of which the amount would be equivalent to the remittance of half their salaries (up to a maximum of £1,000) at an exchange of 1*s.* 6*d.*

In justification of the necessity and policy of this measure of limited compensation, wish to quote two or three weighty opinions, carefully guarding myself against any mere official utterance, which might under the circumstances be considered to be affected by personal considerations. The first is an extract from the address of the spokesman of the deputation to Lord Lansdowne of February 3rd, 1893, which declared itself as representing merchants traders, shipowners, bankers, landowners, producere, manufacturers, importers and exporters and which certainly did not contain a single purely official member :—

My Lord, we freely confess to a strong feeling of sympathy with the servants of Government who find their incomes daily dwindling, and who in consequence are in some cases put to severe straits such as are calculated to do serious injury to the efficiency of the administration. We realise, in fact, that it will be absolutely impossible for Government to carry on the administration on the present terms. We are strongly convinced, however, that the adjustment of salaries and all other adjustments can only be properly effected by the reform of a currency system which has gradually but with increasing rapidity brought the country to the present pass.

The Herschell Committee, whose standpoint was a purely impartial one, reported on the same subject as follows :—

SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT.

The difficulties which the Indian Government have in meeting the Home charges are aggravated by the fact that the fall in exchange has led to claims on the part of their officers, civil and military, who receive salaries in rupees, to some compensation for the loss which they sustain owing to the fall in exchange. Many of those officials are under the necessity of remitting a considerable portion of their income to this country for the support of their families and the education of their children. It has been said that prices have fallen in this country during the last 15 years, and that a smaller sterling remittance will now purchase more than formerly. This is no doubt to some extent true, but it does not apply to all prices. It is a matter of dispute how far the fall of prices in this country compensates for the smaller sterling remittance which the same number of rupees will procure; but it is certain that, when due allowance has been made for this, the purchasing power of the incomes of Indian officials has been largely reduced.

(*To be concluded.*)

The *Times* (Feb. 15) is informed that Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous explorer and hunter, has instructed his solicitors, who have issued a writ claiming damages for libel against Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., in respect of certain disparaging criticism recently passed upon him in the columns of *Truth.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

THE COURT.

The Queen's return to Windsor from Osborne has been delayed on account of an accident to the Princess Eugenie, daughter of Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Princess Christian presided on Wednesday at a meeting held at the Imperial Institute to consider a proposal made by her Royal Highness for the establishment of a school of applied design for women, in connexion with the Royal School of Art Needlework.

The Duchess of Teck, on Saturday night, presented the prizes to the successful marksmen of the 1st Surrey Rifles in the regimental head-quarters at Camberwell.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords met on Friday last, but the sitting was not protracted, the only questions discussed relating to the action of the Education Department in certain cases. On Monday the report of the Local Government Bill was considered, and several fresh amendments were introduced. On Tuesday the Bill was again discussed, and was eventually read a third time.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Lords' amendments to the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Bill were discussed, most of which were disagreed with. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not intended to re-open the Indian mints for coinage of silver, nor was it intended to place an impert duty on silver. The Lords' amendments to the Employers' Liability Bill were considered, and Mr. Cobb, on the "contracting-out" clause, moved an amendment to allow three years' exemption from the Act to societies already in existence. This was accepted by the Government, but was opposed by Mr. McLaren and other members, and it was carried only by a majority of two votes. The Lords' amendment allowing "contracting-out" agreements to be made after the passing of the Act was disagreed with by a majority of 22 votes.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday in Downing-street. All the Ministers were present.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in London on Saturday evening on his return from his visit to Biarritz. On Sunday Mr. J Morley had a long interview with the Premier.

Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., speaking at Portsmouth on Wednesday, described the House of Lords as "the champion of all abuses and the enemy of all reforms."

The first meeting of the Midlands Liberal Unionists Association was held last week at Birmingham, under the presdency of Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., who, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the gratifying success which their association had met with in the organization of Liberal Unionism in the Midland district outside Birmingham. The ultimate object they had in view was the formation of a national party, which would sink all minor differences in order to promote the greater interests of the country. He then commented on the unwillingness of the Government to take the verdict of the country on their policy.

The meetings of the National Liberal Federation began on Monday at Portsmouth. In the evening a meeting was held in the Town Hall in support of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., presided. Speeches were delivered by Sir E. Reed, M.P., Mr. Ellis Griffith, and others, and a resolution calling on the Government to proceed without delay with a Disestablishment Bill was carried. At Tuesday's sitting Mr. Acland, M.P., vehemently assailed the action of the House of Lords.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman delivered two speeches at Gladstonian meetings in Newcastle on Friday. He ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's idea of the formation of a National party, and insisted on the solidity and loyalty of the Liberal party as at present constituted.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., on Sunday night, delivered a lecture at Battersea on "The House of Lords," and said the organized workmen of the country would not allow the Lords to mutilate Bills sent from the Commons, and they called upon the Government to take up the cry of "No Surrender." He further said the country would stand no veto from "Queen Guelph."

A demonstration, organized by the London Reform Union, and presided over by Mr. T. Lough, M.P., was held on Tuesday at St. James's Hall, in condemnation of the action of the House of Lords in regard to the reform of London vestries.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant held his first Levee of the year in Dublin on Tuesday. There was a large attendance.

The Lord Lieutenant held the first Drawing Room of the season at Dublin Castle on Wednesday. The attendance was small.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Irish Unionist Alliance was held in Dublin on Friday. The Duke of Abercorn presided, and in opening the proceedings dwelt on the importance of the organization and the good work it was doing, especially in the English constituencies.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National Federation in Dublin, on Wednesday, Mr. Davitt, who presided, referred to the coming fight with the House of Lords, and expressed an earnest hope that the Liberal party would go for the total ending of the monstrous anomaly of a House of heaven-born law-makers, whom he subsequently stigmatized as a "den of land thieves" and "rapacious legislative brigands."

In the Commission Court, Dublin, on Friday last, Walter Sheridan was tried on a charge, preferred under the Explosives Act, of being in unlawful possession of explosives. The jury were unable to agree, and the prisoner will be tried again.

GENERAL.

Sir. H. Verney, for many years M.P. for Buckingham, died on Monday, in his 94th year.

At a meeting of members of the Royal Colonial Institute, on Monday, Sir G. Chesney, M. P., delivered an address on "The British Empire," devoting himself to a consideration of the problem of such a federation of its component parts as to establish their relations on a satisfactory and durable basis. He suggested the appointment, out of the Privy Council, of a committee for Colonial and Imperial affairs, in which the Agents-General and Ministers of the Colonial Governments might be included.

Lord Roberts, addressing the students of Cheltenham College, on Saturday, discussed the question of the relations between India and Afghanistan, and expressed the opinion that we could not free ourselves from the responsibility created by the position of Afghanistan on the north-west frontier of India. He approved the policy embodied in Sir Mortimer Durand's recent mission.

As the second-class battleship Edinburgh was being taken down the Medway on Saturday, she came into collision with an iron barque, the Scottish Admiral, of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, anchored in the river. The barque sank while an attempt was being made to tow her into shallow water.

The balance-sheet and financial statement of the head-quarters of the Salvation Army for 1893, issued on Saturday, shows that the receipts on general account were £30,848, and the expenditure was £30,370. The foreign service fund shows an expenditure of £40,932 on grants for the work in other countries. The trading department shows receipts £164,833, and a net profit of £4,437. The balance-sheet accounts, under all headings, for a total of £700,405, with a net balance in the bank of £1,336.

The monthly memorandum communicated by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade states that there has been an appreciable improvement in the state of employment during the month, and the proportion of unemployed in the 37 trade societies making returns was, at the end of January, 7·0 per cent. as against 7·9 per cent. at the end of December.

The Miners' Wages Board held a meeting on Wednesday. The Speaker's nomination of Lord Shand to the chairmnanship of the board and his lordship's acceptance of the office were notified and cordially received.

A procession of unemployed, led by J. Williams, proceeded on Monday from Tower-hill to two or three of the West-end squares, and indulged in demonstrations in front of some of the residences. Cheers were raised for "the social resolution," and Williams suggested that it would be a good thing if the Duke of Westminster and others of his class were treated as the French peasants treated Foulon, and "hanged to lamp-posts with grass in their mouths."

The south-westerly gale of Sunday, which continued with somewhat diminished violence on Monday, extended over Ireland, all parts of England, and the southern half of Scotland. In some districts the force of the wind was tremendous, and the amount of damage done, both inland and on the coasts, has been very large. At least six lives have been lost by accidents of this kind in inland districts, while the number of wrecks and strandings reported is numerous.

By the capsizing of a salmon-cobble at Burghead on Wednesday five fishermen were drowned.

Mr. Registrar Giffard on Tuesday held a private sitting at the Bankruptcy Court for the examination of two ladies, the Misses Freeman, who have recently returned from the Argentine Republic, and were believed to be in a position to give material information with regard to the affairs of Jabez Spencer Balfour. The examination lasted over two hours.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Colonel T. Plumbe, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. G. Farmer, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Gen. C. O. Maude, B. S. C.; Sir Harry Verney; Major-Gen. G. Carden; Major-Gen. F. W. Fremantle; Lt.-Gen. E. B. Cureton; Gen. C. J. C. Mills; Col. Baron G. de Rottenburg; Rev. T. Wood; M. Sax; Hans von Bulow.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LORDS.

The difficulties of the Government were sensibly increased by what took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday (Feb. 13). On the House taking up the Employers' Liability Bill, the clause of the Upper House permitting "contracting-out" led to a long discussion. In spite of the many professions of no surrender, Mr. Asquith, in the name of the Government, accepted a so-called compromise, proposed by Mr. Cobb, which allowed to workmens insurance societies at present existing three year's grace before coming under the application of the Act. This concession was far from satisfying the Opposition, and in the end, when the division was taken, the Government found itself only saved by a majority of two. This will, of course, stiffen the House of Lords to again reinsert the "contracting-out" clause, so that it is practically certain that the Government, who cannot, out of deference to their trade union supporters, admit this principle, will be forced to drop the bill. The matter, however, has more far-reaching consequences on the position of the Government. Many of the out-and-out Radicals are angry that any compromise should have been offered to the House of Lords at all; while the M'Laren section would gladly have seen the Government go a little further, so as to save the bill. The Gladstonian press comments have been unanimous in condemnation of the Government. The failure of the Government at this critical moment to maintain even a shadow of their majority on an admittedly critical division is significant. Many of those who are watching the devalopment of the political situation regard it as the beginning of the end.

Here is a summary of the discussion :—

Mr. Cobb proposed an amendment to the Earl of Dudley's new clause, by which the application of the Act to existing insurance societies would be postponed for three years.

Mr. Lockwood said he would be very glad to second the amendment. He would prefer to accept the bill in this amended form rather than lose it this session altogether. Such a course involved no forfeiture of principle; it was merely a postponement.

Mr. Asquith remarked that the position taken up by the Government was that there should be no permanent exeption of any body of employers and employees from the scope of the general law. In their view this was a bill not merely to give compensation to workmen in case of accident, but to give protection to life. He would not disguise from the House that he should prefer the bill to pass in the form in which it was originally introduced—(hear, hear)—but in order to give a reasonable time for employers and employed who were at present engaged in the support of mutual insurance societies to adjust themselves to the new law, and to realise that it was in no sense hostile or prejudicil to their existing arrangements, the Government were disposed to advise the House to accept the amendment.

Mr. Balfour said he should resist, to the best of his power, this illusory attempt at a compromise—(cheers)—and he should do what he could to dissuade the Government and the House from adopting a course which he thought must have a fatal effect upon the future interests of the working classes of this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Walter M'Laren saw no reason why the Huose should not go back upon its former decision with regard to the prohibition of contracting out, more especially when the smallness of the majority with which it was carried was taken into consideration. He regretted the course pursued by the hon. member for the Rugby Division.

Mr. Samuel Woods reproached the Govrnment for giving way to the Lords, even to the small extent they had done. He declared, amid cheers, that he would rather lose the bill than have it altered, as it must pass before long. Mr. Fenwick declared that he would support the amendment rather than lose the bill.

Mr. Chamberlain described the amendment as one of a very unreal character, and went to suggest that the amendment should be withdrawn in order, that the important issue before the House might be faught out in a way which would be generally understood without the intervention of the "electoral devices," which after all were not very creditable. The Government had owned that they did not like the amendment. He wanted to know whether they really attached any great importance to the bill. Did they really think it what some of their friends called it, "a new charter of the working classes," or merely a "counter in the political game" played with a view to ulterior purposes in order to promote a quarrel about which so much was heard in some of the Gladstonian organs?

Mr. John Burns declared that the trade unions and the friendly societies were all opposed to contracting out, the object of which was to chloroform the workmen by the agency of these societies against what had been called the cruel organisations of trade unions. The men of the London and North Western Railway Company, he passionately exclaimed, had been the "industrial Judas Iscariots of the working men on this question," but even the London and North Western men would soon be asking for the abolition of contracting out. He greatly amused the House by predicting that the Government would win a majority of from 100 to 150 at the next general election if they would only get this "cruel combination of the House of Lords and of the industrial Judas Iscariots to throw out the bill."

After speeches from Mr. Havelock Wilson, Mr. Hulse, and Mr. Bousfield, the division was taken, and a very remarkable one it proved to be. The House decided by 215 votes against 213 to accept Mr. Cobb's amendment, and the Government thus obtained a majority of two with which to commence their great campaign against the House of Lords. Nine Gladstonians—Messrs. Broad, Groves, Kearley, Higgins, M'Laren, Murray, MacDonald, Bryn Roberts, and Channing—and Sir Benjamin Hindsley voted against the amendment, and therefore against the Government. The smallness of the majority took the House by surprise, and while the Opposition sent up cheer after cheer until they were hoarse, the occupants of the Treasury bench from the Prime Minister and Home Secretary downwards looked the very picture of dejection and misery.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ON THE COMING BATTLE.

Sir William Harcourt on Wednesday (Feb. 14), addressed a large public meeting at Portsmouth, in connection with the meetings there of the National Liberal Federation. He was enthusiastically received. According to a report, one section of the audience at the outset declined to sing "God save the Queen," and by their hooting persuaded the conductor of the music to change the line to "God Save Our Native Land." In the course of his speech Sir William said—We are face to face with a question which has to be solved. Is the legislation of this nation to be controlled by the representatives of the people, or by the Chamber which represents nothing—(hear, hear)—but the interests of a very limited and a very selfish class? (Cheers.) The proceedings of the House of Lords of late on the Parish Councils Bill and other bills have left no manner of doubt as to the spirit in which the temporal Peers and the spiritual Peers—(hisses)—are resolved to use and abuse, to the utmost, the powers which they possess. (Shame.) The cynical temper of Lord Salisbury—(hisses)—has revealed the contemptuous—I was almost going to say the insolent—selfishness—(cheers)—with which the Majority of the Peers are determined to trample upon all interests excepting their own. He greatly prefers circuses to Parish Councils. He hates and despises the whole business. Now, gentlemen, I am not going into the details of this measure. We have got to deal with them in the House of Commons to-morrow. You received the message of the Government yesterday from Mr. Acland. (Cheers.) You may depend upon us that we will deal with these amendments faithfully. Lord Salisbury has thrown down the gage of battle, ("Pick it up.") It is not us who have challenged this conflict. (Hear, hear.) We take the nation to witness. It has been forced upon us, (Hear, hear.) And depend upon it, we will not shrink, (Loud cheers, the audience rising to cheer and wave handkerchiefs and hats.) We have to face probably the rashest and most reckless leader that has ever been at the head of the Tory party, (hear, hear.) So extreme have been the counsels of Lord Salisbury that even his own followers have shrunk from his violence. Lord Salisbury has done his utmost to raise the great issue. Is the legislation of the nation to be at the mercy of the House of Lords? (Cries of "No.") Acting in the spirit which they have just displayed, is that what you desire? (Loud shouts of "No.") Is that the wish of the people? (No.) The House of Commons is more than a match for its opponents in this contest. Gentlemen, we shall reject these amendments—(loud cheers)—which have no object but to defeat the Parish Councils Bill. We shall send them to the place from which they came. (Cheers.) Let them reject the bill if they please, they will one day have to render an account for it. You will ask how this will end. It will end as it has always ended. The House of Lords has never yielded willingly any great reform, but where the people have chosen it they have always yielded. It is our business, it is your business, to convince the Lords that the nation means to have no more of this sort of thing. (Cheers.) Let the handwriting on the wall be clear—(cheers)—so that those who run may read. Let it be burned into the minds and consciences of the people that it is not upon one question, or upon two questions, or upon three questions, but upon all questions—(cheers)—that the House of Lords is a champion of all abuses and the enemy of all reform. (Cheers, and "End it.)" Let the object lessons be many, and let the moral be flagrant; let us hand up bill after bill—all these bills that you see upon these walls—(cheers)—let them maul and mangle and mutilate and defeat them, for it is their nature to—(laughter)—and then when the cup is full, and the time is ripe, the verdict of this people shall be taken on the general issue, and they shall determine once for all wheather what Lord Russell called the whisper of a faction is to prevail over the will of the people. (Loud and continued cheers, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, having spoken an hour and a half.)

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

At 9 o'clock on Monday evening, Feb. 12, a bomb was thrown in a cafe near St. Lazare Railway Station, the explosion of which caused great damage, and injured many people. The cafe in question (says the *Standard's* correspondent) is attached to the Terminus Hotel, a large building in the form of a parallelogram, standing between the station of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest and the Rue St. Lazare. The cafe in question is not frequented by the English visitors, but is used almost exclusively by the Parisians living in the vicinity.

The orchestra was playing a piece of music which occupied the attention of most of those present, when a young man of about twenty-one years, who had been taking a glass of beer, rose to leave. One of the waiters saw him take a tin box out of his pocket just as he reached the door, and throw it into the middle of the cafe. The infernal machine first struck one of the electric lights, and then, falling on a marable table, it exploded. The cafe was much crowded, so the panic may be imagined. The screams and groans were terrible; the crush to rich the door was something extraordinary, and many persons were knocked down.

In the end the miscreant was disarmed and taken to the police station in the Rue de Moscow, where he gave the name of Louis Breton. He was found to be armed also with a long dagger. His resistance was desperate.

The number of persons wounded in the cafe is said to be thirteen, three of whom are waiters. One waiter is dangerously wounded in the thigh, and a lady named Emanuel received a serious wound in the stomach; her husband and sister were also wounded. Among the other persons wounded are MM. Foubert, Borde, Van Heerd, Michel, Valle, Joffroy, all of Paris. A lady ran into the street, though wounded, and disappeared.

The aspect of the cafe after the explosion was less ruinous than might have been expected. Several of the plate-glass windows had been shattered by the missiles contained in the infernal machine, the painted ceiling had been cut by the bits of iron and bullets, the marble table had been shattered, and the chairs had been knocked down and many of them broken; but the building had not been wrecked.

An eye-witness (quoted by Reuter) gives the following account of the capture of Breton :—

At the moment when the explosion occurred an omnibus running from the Place St. Michel to the St. Lazare Railway Station passed by the cafe. A gendarme who was riding outside the vehicle heard the report of the explosion, and immediately afterwards observed a man running down the Rue du Rocher. In an instant he jumped off the vehicle and started in pursuit of the fugitive, overtaking him outside Messrs. Scossa and Sons' restaurant at 12, Rue de Rome. Breton turned, and, drawing his revolver, fired point blank at his pursuer, who fell severely wounded. The miscreant at the same moment stumbled and fell, but again raising his weapon, fired a second shot, which struck a woman who was passing. She fell to the ground, and it is believed that her injuries will prove fatal. Meanwhile Breton continued to flourish his revolver, and it seemed probable that other persons in the crowd would be injured when another policeman who had appeared on the scene rushed at him and struck him a violent blow in the face with his sabre. Breton staggered, and was at once seized by the police and secured. The crowd meanwhile raised cries of "Kill him," and the police had great difficulty in preventing their prisoner from being lynched on the spot. He was, after some difficuty, conveyed under a strong escort to the police station in the Rue de Moscou. Besides those injured inside the cafe, four or five passers-by are said to have been hurt by splinters of glass and other debris.

"TO AVENGE VAILLANT."

Breton, when questioned, told the doctor who attended him after his arrest that he wanted to avenge Vaillant, and that other similar outrages would follow, with the object of destroying bourgeois society.

The culprit has confessed his name was Emile Henry, and that he alone perpetrated the outrage. The man is the son of a member of the Commune, who was condemned to death in his absence, but escaped to Spain, where he died. Emile was well educated, and is believed to have taken the degree of Bachelier-es-Sciences. He is one of four men who recently left London for Paris, *via* Brussels, and who are believed to have undertaken to avenge the execution of Vaillant.

The police-agent Poisson, who was chiefly instrumental in securing the man's arrest, has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, pinned on his breast by the hands of the Prefect of Police, who warmly congratulated him on the service he had rendered to the State.

The French papers, without any exception, speak in the strongest possible language of the outrage. Even the *Lanterne* condemns it. "All this," exclaims the Socialist organ, "is imbecile. It sows terror, engenders reaction, and delays the progress of the proletariat instead of assisting it."

A POISONED PONIARD.

Of his Anarchist sentiments the prisoner makes no secret. When questioned by the police commissary, he began (says the *Times* correspondent) by acknowledging that the police were honest fellows, and had not handled him roughly after securing him, "like the cowards who surrounded him." Asked whether he was an Anarchist, he replied, "Certainly. You defend existing society, and consider it good because it feeds you well, whereas I and all the starving detest it. The only regret I feel is at not having killed a sufficient number of 'bourgeois.' It is the fault of the policeman who seized my arm, for otherwise I should have drawn out my poniard and used it freely." A poniard, apparently poisoned at the point, a "knuckle-duster," and a so called Swedish knife were found, it should be mentioned, on the prisoner.

A Socialist journalist, M. Breton, was on Feb. 10, at Paris, sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £40 for threatening President Carnot with grave consequences if he did not pardon Valliant.

LORD ROBERTS ON AFGHANISTAN.

Lord Roberts was present at the Cheltenham College, on Feb. 10, on the occasion of a lecture by Colonel Graham on "Recent Wars and Political Events in Afghanistan." At the conclusion of the lecture, which was illustrated with dissolving views, the principal of the College, the Rev. H. A. James, B.D., congratulated the audience on having with them the hero of the campaign they had heard described. Lord Roberts, who had a most enthusiastic reception, said that the name of Afghanistan had been familiar to the people of England for more than half a century. The annihilation of Elphinstone's force in the disastrous campaign of 1841-42 created a feeling antagonistic to our having anything further to do with Afghanistan; but he hoped that the second Afghan War had done much to lessen that feeling, and that the success which had attended Sir Mortimer Durand's recent mission to Cabul had quite done away with it. We could not free ourselves from the responsibilities forced upon us by the position which Afghanistan occupied on the North-West frontier of India. It was a problem which the Ministry in England and the Government in India had to solve. He had no doubt that we were right in what we were doing to endeavour to become more intimately acquainted with the Ameer. That was a policy which he had advocated for many years, and Sir Mortimer Durand by his skill and tact had shown that it would probably be successful. Afghanistan had a peculiar interest for him (Lord Roberts). His late father had served throughout nearly the whole of the first war, and for any success that attended his own operations in the second war he was greatly indebted to the experiences of his father, which he, as a boy, had never tired of listening to. Lord Roberts then mentioned that sixteen Cheltenham College boys had lost their lieves in the second Afghan war, and hoped that the lads before him would be worthy of their brave predecessors, concluding by congratulating the college upon its successes at examinations for admission to Sandhurst and Woolwich.

According to the *World*, it is due to the request of the Queen that the Princess of Wales has postponed her departure for the Mediterranean until after the two Drawing Rooms, which are to be held at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, the 27th Feb., and Tuesday, March 6. The presence of the Princess at these functions, invitations to which are to be limited to 200, says our society contemporary, will be the best possible proof of the falsity of the reports which have been circulated about the Princess's resolution to "retire from society," and so forth. The first Drawing Room will be an unusually brilliant function, as it is expected that both the Duchess of York and the Duchess of Fife will be present, and most of the members of the Royal Family who are then in England. The Queen will receive the Corps Diplomatique and the Ministers on this occasion, and the general presentations will be taken for her Majesty by the Princess of Wales, who has not appeared at a Drawing Room since May, 1891.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE BOMB EXPLOSION IN GREENWICH PARK.

In connection with the known presence of many French Anarchists in London, a very alarming occurrence took place late on the afternoon of Feb. 15 in Greenwich Park, where a Frenchman, who is believed to have been a leader of the conspirators, was almost blown to pieces by the explosion of a bomb. A Greenwich correspondent writes that at ten minutes to five o'clock a loud report was heard to proceed from the neighbourhood of the Royal Observatory, which, as is well known, stands on a hill in the park. Some boys appear to have seen the explosion take place, and as Patrick Sullivan, a park-keeper, was running to the spot they shouted to him that a man had shot himself. Sullivan, who was the first to reach the deceased, found him in a sitting posture and bathed in blood. The injured man merely said, "Take me home," to which Sullivan naturally replied with an inquiry as to where he lived, but the man was unable to reply. Further help arriving, Dr. Willes, of Croom's-hill, who lives close by, was sent for by Sullivan, and came at once. The doctor, seeing the serious character of the injuries, advised the patient's immediate removal to the Seamen's Hospital, whither he was taken in a dying condition, arriving at about 5-15. He was found to be covered with wounds; his left hand was severed above the wrist, and his stomach had been torn open. All that was possible was done for him by Dr. Jervis, the house-surgeon, but the man died at 5-40, not having rallied in the least degree.

The deceased was a man about 30 years of age, 5ft. 4in. in height, with dark hair, moustache, beard and whiskers. He was respectably dressed, and wore and overcoat and a brown felt hat. There were in his pockets several papers, of which the police promptly took possession. They appear to relate to some chemicals which had been in a bottle in his pocket. The bottle itself had been blown to pieces, and but little more was found than the top of it, containing the cork. There seems little doubt that, whatever might have been the ultimate object of the bottle and its contents, explosion at this particular moment was an accident. The surmise is that the man caused the explosion by falling. The explosion expended a great part of its force upon the man's body. The hand was blown to pieces. The name of the deceased is supposed to be Martial Bourdin, of 18, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford street, W., a card bearing that name and address having been found in his pocket. A bunch of keys and about £13 in money was also found upon him.

A representative of the "Globe" who visited the place in Greenwich Park where the mysterious explosion occured, succeeded in eliciting many additional facts that throw a further light upon the affair, notwithstanding the reticence of the police. That the matter is regarded important at Scotland Yard is shown by the visit of several detectives, who went to the spot this morning, and fter carefully searching the ground in the vicinity, held a long and serious consultation. The local police apparently know little beyond the fact already made public, but the matter is now in the hands of three of the most expert officers of Scotland Yard, one of whom has been conspicuous by his vigilance regarding previous dynamite outrages. That these officers have identified the body as that of a man whose movements they have already watched seems absolutely certain.

The representative who accompanied the officers in their search over the site of the explosion, questioned one of them, but the only information which the astute officer would vouchsafe was the reply, "We think we know him, but until our inquiries in another quarter are complete, we cannot say anything definite."

The spot where the explosion occurred was upon the second step of unfrequented steep zig-zig path which leads up to the Observatory about 80ft. from the wall of the building. The gravelled path is fenced in by iron railings, and one or two small bare trees are dotted over the steep ascent.

One point, which greatly puzzled the police, was that, although the force of the explosion must have been terrific, yet there was not the slightest mark either on the ground or upon the railings or trees. That the man was ascending the hill is certain. Marks of blood were still upon the path, and the fact of his left hand being completely blown away, some of the bones being found a considerable distance off, point conclusively to the theory that he was ascending toward the Observatory with the explosive in his hand when he tripped and fell. He no doubt had the hand containing the explosive placed over his chest at the moment it went off, for this is shown by the injuries in the abdomen, which were so terrible that a portion of his intestines were driven through his body. Fragments of glass were this morning found in the grass, and there seems no doubt that the explosive was contained in a small glass phial which he had carried, for the neck of the bottle has been discovered.

It is almost certain that the explosive contained in the phial was picric acid, one of the most destructive agents known. This substance, it will be remembered, was used by Vaillant to effect the explosion in the Chamber of Deputies, and at Barcelona the police sized a quantity of it almost immediately after the disaster in the Lyceo Theatre.

Considerable excitement prevails in Greenwich and large numbers of people are visiting the scene of the explosion. It is stated that about three week ago two mysterious robberies were committed at some outbuildings belonging to the Observatory and some people entertain a theory that an outrage was attempted from motives of personal vengeance.

Colonel Majendie, the Government Inspector of Explosives, went over the site with the detectives this morning, and the fragments collected will be submitted to him.

AT THE OBSERVATORY.

One of the chief officials at Greenwhich Observatory said:—"I was in the Observatory with my colleague when suddenly we heard a most terrific report. It seemed a crisp detonation, and there was a hissing sound afterwards, that was of quite perceptible duration, and was like a sell rushing through the air. Accustomed to note phenomena, I exclaimed to my colleague "That's dynamite! Spot the time.' He did so, and we found it was nine minutes to 5. I looked out and then saw the porter rushing down the hill excitedly, and went to ask him whatwas the matter. He replied "I don't know sir, but there's a lot of smoke coming up from the hollow. "Following him, I saw some boys running towards the zig-zag path, and a park constable accompanying them. We found a man, evidently a foreigner, in a crouching position on his knees, groaning loudly. He was terribly injured, and the park constable and I took hold of his, and as we laid him out flat on his back he screamed with pain. He was then still conscious, and I at once sent the porter back to the Observatory for brandy. Meanwhile the injured man gasped "Take mejhome. Do take me home!" We said we would take him to the hospital, but he shook his head. We sent for a doctor, but when the porter returned with the brandy he shook his head and would not drink it. Subsequently the doctor arrived, and the man was carried to the hospital. "That he had the explosive in his possession for an unlawful purpose is certain, but I am inclined to think that it went off by accident, probably because by taking out his handkerchief he disturbed it. The explosion must have takn place in or near his left hand for it was completely blown away and only the stump left with shreeds of flesh hanging from it. When he first found him he was moving about, and from his manner I think that he had no design upon the Observatory." "The explosive employed could not have been gunpowder, for the report was too strong I believe from the pieces of bottle that have been found that it was picric acid. Evidently he was coming up the hill with his hand across his chest and either he pulled out his handkerchief or he stumbled and fell. The force of the explosion went upwards, therefore the Observatory escaped, and not one of our most delicate instruments has been disarranged.'

STATEMENT BY THE ANARCHISTS LANDLADY.

A representative of "The Globe," on making inquiries at 18, Great Titchfield street, which had been given as the address, where the deceased lodge, was informed by the landlady, who willingly answered questions, that he really only worked there. For a long time his brother has rented a shop at the back of the house, where he has carried on the business of a lady's trilor and habit maker. It appears that he had a large connection among "the fashionable class. Until the end of the year the elder brother conducted the business alone, but then, according to what the landlady states, he seemed to find the work too much for him, and sent to Paris for his brother, who was about 27 years of age.

He reached London in December, and is spoken of as a very quiet and genteel young fellow, who rarely gave the landlady more than a morning greeting. Our representative was informed that the correct name of the brothers is Bourdin. They are of French nationality, and are spoken of as receiving a great deal of correspondence. The landlady naturally assumed that the many letters received related to business orders. She was entirely unable to account for the strange event of yesterday, and said that the elder brother, who was absent, having gone to Greenwich to identify the body, was a man of a particulary inoffensive character, and she left that, whatever might be the facts in regard to the deceased, the one whom she had known longer certainly was quite innocent."

The representative was unable to ascertain where either of the Bourdins lived. The landlady said she had many times asked them for their private address, as often when they had left the shop ladies came to see them about dresses, and she was unable to inform them of the whereabouts of the tailors. The Bourdins more than once promised to give her their address, but failed to do so, and she never taught about the matter again until another customer wanted to see them out of business hours. Of course, added the landlady, if we had known, or had had any suspicion, that there was anything wrong about them, they would not have remained here a minute, because this has always been a very respectable house, and we wish to keep it so.

THE MAN TRACED TO GREENWICH.

The Metropolitan Police who have been carefully watching, the London section of Anarchists seem to have frightened the latter, so that the gang hurriedly scattered, and, according to the Central News, the chief plotter met with his death when endeavouring to carry away to some place the explosives which were to have been used society either in this country or in France. The district of Tottenham Court-road has long been notorious as the favourite domicile of the most advanced section of the Socialist party and of the Anarchists, English and foreign. In a street off this main thoroughfare is a club, known to the police for years past as the resort of political desperadoes of all nationalities wherein anarchy and the Social Resolution are preached. Some time ago the frequency of the visits paid by some of the leading frequenters of the club to a house in another street leading off Tottenham Court-road, and the fact that a number of French and Spanish Anarchists had taken up their residence in the same building led to a special and very careful watch being kept on the place. It was speedily discovered that the suspected men were in frequent communication with the leading Continental Anarchists; and, as a mattter of fact, as it is now known, the latest bomb thrower, Emile Henry, was in the house only a weeks ago. There is also reason to beleive that he obtained from fellow conspirators in this house the ingredients and material with which to manufacture the infernal machine which he threw with such terrible effect in the Cafe Terminus Paris.

The day following that outrage there was usual commotion in the house under surveillance, and it became evident that its frequenters were aware that the place was being watched. The attendance fell off, and on the day before the mail left it is believed only two men enter ed the place, and hurriedly left half an hour later parting outside the door, and going off in different directions. One of them a foreigner who had all along been considered a leader among the conspirators, made his way to Charingcross Station, south Eastern Railway, and there it is now known, took a third class ticket to Greenwich. For a movement of this man can only be conjectured, but there is practically no room for doubt that he was fleeing from the police, and that his immediate desire was to rid himself safely of the explosives which he had taken away with him. He reached Greenwich about half an hour before dusk, and turning to the left on leaving the station, walked to the Park by way of London-street and Stockwell-street. Walking along the main avenue lined with great trees on both sides, he reached the top of the hill, near the Observatory. Across the pathway the roots of the older trees protrude through the gravel; and it may be assumed that it now being quite dusk, the man stumbled and fell, with the result that the internal machine which he was carrying exploded on his own person. It is possible that at the last moment, remembering that the Observatory was a Governtment building, he decided to expend his explosives against it. But this theory does not fit in with known facts. The sound of the explosion was heard as far away as the Chatham and Dover Railway Station in Stockwell-street on the west, and Maze Hill station on the south Eastern Railway on the east.

EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION.

The Greenwich police officers quickly realised that they hyd more than an ordinary case to deal with, and Scotland Yard was communicated with by telegraph. One of the chiefs of the Criminal Investigation Department proceeded at once to Greenwich, and had no difficulty in determining the importance and significance of the occurrence. The papers in French and English found on the man showed conclusively that he was an Anarchist, and a trusted man in the party. There were also several small packages containing a suspicious looking powder, the nature of which will have to be determined by the Home office experts, to whom it has already been submitted. They will likewise have to decide as to the character of the explosive which the conspirator now dead so recklessly carried on his person along thronged thoroughfares and in crowded railway carriages. Whatever it was the man's clothes smelt foully of it as he lay dead, and the exposed surface of his body was discoloured by it. His flesh was torn and ploughed and furrowed by the case of the infernal machine, and his clothing, where it was not driven into the flesh, was partly stripped from the body. Indeed, so shocking were his injuries that the surgeons wondered that he had survived them one minute. He actually died within ten minutes of his admission to the hospital without having uttered one coherent word.

Telegraphing from Greenwich the morning the mail left the special representative of Central News says:—Greenwich and the vicinity are in a state of the wildest excitement in consequence of the explosion, the circumstances surrounding which are of the most significant and sensational character, and according to some opinions give colour to the belief that an Anarchist attack upon the Royal Observatory was about to be carried out. Upon inquiry at the Seaman's Hospital it was found that the dead man was described in the hospital book as 'Martial Bourdin, of Great Titchfield street, W. C.' He was received by Dr. Jarvis, who found that his injuries were of the most shocking description. The left hand had been completely blown away just above the wrist, and, several large pieces of flesh from the arm were also missing. The nature of the injuries suggest that the deceased had the bottle in his trousers pocket, and that having stumbled and being about to fall he put his hand upon the bottle to save it, but did so too late, and the bottle coming in contact with the ground exploded, the full force of the explosion striking the deceased in the region of the stomach. There were large pieces of some foreign substance lodged in the body and in the legs, but the nature of this has not yet been ascertained. It is believed, however, that the substances will prove to be fragments of the glass bottle. The pieces of glass which were found among the man's clothes and in the vicinity of the explosion were of a very thin description, and the explosive material itself, which was plentifully distributed on his clothes was black and of a sticky mare like printing ink. Everything possible was done by the medical authorities, but the nature of the injuries precluded all prospect of the victim rallying even for a brief period and at 20 minutes tosix o'clock he died.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	3,99,000	4,000	5,42,008
Or per mile of Railway	83	238	3	324
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	6,77,000	47,71,000	20,000	24,68,000
Total for 6 weeks	8,16,000	217,0,000	24,000	30,10,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,873	3,72,122	6,041	5,10,036
Per mile of Ry do.	79	222	4	305
Total to corresponding date do.	7,70,913	21,56,815	31,460	29,59,218

Increase for the week..........Rs. 31,964
Do. to date.......... „ 50,782

A Lieutenant-Colonel of Russian cavalry, who opened a sealed packet addressed to his commander, and had for two years past supplied information to the general staff of a foreign Power for an annual salary of 24,000fr., was tried on the fifth day after his arrest and hanged on the seventh. The court-martial on the officers of the foundered Roosatka has resulted in an admiral being reprimanded and a captain being deprived of all further command of vessels of war. It appears that Russia is ahead of England in permitting accused officers to employ a barrister or counsel for their defence. The proceedings before a court-martial in Russia are, with certain exceptions, public, and even when the hearing is *in camera*, the public is admitted after the evidence has been taken and the speeches of counsel heard. The regimental officers forming the court must have served for at least eight years.

One of the oldest things about modern African adventurers (says the *St. James's Gazette*) is the way they have of getting engaged to be married, and promptly going out on a dangerous expedition, in which there is every chance of losing their lives. Mr. Stanley, as all know, did this; though his engagement to the lady who is now his wife was not made public before he started for Darkest Africa. Mr. Selous is, it seems, in the same case. He, too, was engaged to be married before starting from England for Matabeleland, where the shot which wounded him might so easily have been fatal. Again, it is stated that Captain Bowen, whom poor Major Wilson sent back from the Tchangani River, had only been married a fortnight when he volunteered for the expedition. Wilson's thoughtful action will keep him in that young wife's undying memory. But the fact that these men should, under such circumstances, go out at all may strike those who have not the temperament of the adventurer as rather surprising. The soldier has to leave his sweetheart "for foreign lands, a-fighting the foe;" but the volunteer?

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE IMPORTATION OF SILVER INTO INDIA.

In the House of Ccommons, on Monday, Feb. 12, "Mr. Molloy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state how far the rumours were correct or otherwise that the Government of India intended levying a duty upon the importation of silver, whether in bars or coin, into India and Burma.—Mr. G. Russell: My hon. friend is no doubt aware that the proposals of the Government of India with regard to the taxation of the year are announced by the Finance Member of Council when he makes his annual statement; and he will, I am sure, understand that even if the financial policy of the year were already decided upon it would be impossible for me to give any information which would have the effect of anticipating that statement.

THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Sir J. Fergusson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether a decision had been come to by the Secretary of State in Council in regard to the sea transport of troops to and from India, and whether he would lay upon the table the correspondence with the Government of India on the subject.—Mr. G. Russell: The Admiralty have made certain proposals which have been referred to the Government of India for their report which is expected early in March. No decision has been arrived at. As soon as the correspondence is complete the Secretary of State will consider whether there is any objection to its being presented to Parliament.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Sir D. Macfarlane asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if the Secretary of State had exhausted the borrowing power recently granted to the extent of £10,000,000 before he decided to disregard the wishes of the Governtent of India and to sell drafts at a rate below that agreed upon.—Mr. G. Russell: The power to borrow £10,000,000 was granted by Parliament because it was necessary to enable the Secretary of State in Council to meet any liabilities that might fall upon him in this country, not for the purpose of supporting the plan of refusing to sell bills below a certain rate.—Sir D. Macfarlane: May I ask what amount has been borrowed?—Mr. Russell: About half a million.—Sir D. Macfarlane: May I further ask if this action of the Secretary of State was taken with the concurrence of the Government of India or in spite of its remonstrances?—Mr. Russell: I believe my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to make a statement with regard to this loan, and I would rather not make any answer before he does so.

Rising later, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: I have received notice from my right hon. friend the member for St. George's, Hanover-square, who is not now here, of a question of great importance, and I wish now to give the answer I was prepared to make. The question was whether the Government intended to make any change in their present policy in reference to Indian currency. The answer I have to make is this—there is no intention of re-opening the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver or of returning to a minimum rate for the sale of bills. It is not intended to impose a tax on the importation of silver, and no change in the present policy of the Indian Government is in contemplation. My hon. friend the member for Argyllshire (Sir D. Macfarlane) asked a question about the loan recently authorised by a Bill of this House, and I will give the figures of that. The borrowing powers granted by the Act 56 and 57 Vic., cap. 7, extended to ten millions. India bills were issued under this Act on Feb. 3, 1894, to the extent of £2,500,000, and the outstanding powers under the Act are £7,500,000. Of the sum raised by these bills £2,000,000 has been applied in repayment of temporary loans raised under previous Acts. Adding that to the £7,500,000, the present outstanding borrowing powers of the Indian Government are £9,500,000.

Sir D. Macfarlane asked whether the present course adopted by the Secretary for India was adopted in concurrence and after consultation with the Government of India, or whether it was adopted in spite of the Government of India.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: That is a question I cannot answer without notice.

RECENT SALES OF INDIA BILLS.

Mr. G. Russell, answering Sir D. Macfarlane, in the Commons on Feb. 16, said: The recent sales of drafts on India were made after the Government of India had given a public notice that the Secretary of State did not propose to maintain the minimum rate of 15¼d. for bills. The only point of difference was as to the exact date at which the proposed change should be made. I may, perhaps, take this opportunity of pointing out, with reference to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement on Tuesday last, that my right hon. friend, when he referred to a duty on the importation of silver, was speaking of it solely in relation to the Indian currency policy. The Government do not contemplate the imposition of a special duty on the importation of silver for the purpose of supporting that policy. As regards the general financial policy of the Government of India it would, as I have already said in answer to a question in this House, be impossible, even if the financial arrangements of the year were already decided upon, to give any information which would have the effect of anticipating the statement to be made in India by the Finance Member of Council.—Sir D. H. Macfarlane: Are we to understand that the Imperial Government undertakes the responsibility for Indian finance? Is the Chancellor of the Exchequer prepared to take the responsibility of any deficit arising from that control? (Hear, hear.)—Mr. G. Russell: I am not in a position to say what responsibility the Chancellor of the Exchequer will undertake.—Mr. Chaplin: Are we to understand from the hon. gentleman's answer that the Government do contemplate the imposition of an import duty for some other purpose?—Mr. G. Russell: The question put is extremely natural; but I hope the right hon. gentleman will acquit me of discourtesy if I adhere to the letter of the answer I have given, which he will be enabled to read at length in all the papers to-morrow. (A laugh.)

GREAT STORM WAVE IN EUROPE.

The mail boats from the Continent experienced terrible weather on Sunday night (February 11), the Ostend boat being nearly three hours late in reaching Dover. The cross-Channel steamers were unable to leave Newhaven for Dieppe owing to the fury of the gale. The lifeboats Covent Garden and Beauchamp at Caister, Norfolk, rescued seventy-five persons from the steamer Resolven, wrecked on Birben Sands. The North Deal lifeboat rescued the captain and crew of the German steamer Franz von Matchies, which had been driven on the Goodwin Sands.

On Monday morning (12th) the Humber lightship at Brough was driven ashore, and the crew had to swim to land. The lightship at the entrance of Mo ecambe Channel also broke from her moorings, and after four hours fearful buffeting was driven ashore. The men on board had a terrible experience, but were all saved.

A large portion of the spire of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, was blown down, doing much damage to the church. At Peterborough the south-east pinnacle of St. John's parish church was blown over, and the falling masonry crashed on the roof below. A pinnacle, weighing over two tons, fell through the roof of St. Peter's Drypool. The organ was smashed The roof at the English Presbyterian Church at Holywell was blown off and the church wrecked.

Of all the counties in Great Britain, Lancashire seems to have felt the gale with the greatest violence, and great damage to property and loss of life is reported. Several factory chimneys were blown down, one at Accrington Brick and Tile Works being close on 160ft. high. It completely wrecked an adjoining kiln. A number of smaller chimneys were demolished and roofs damaged. A portion of the embankment of the Manchester and Rochdale Canal give way, and the water has ran off. In consequence about a dozen mills and workshops, employing a very large number of workpeople, are stopped. At Burnley numerous bill-posting hoardings were demolished, and under one of them a policeman was found dead, and the body of an unidentified man with his skull smashed. Thousands of tons of sand and shingle were swept up from the shore on to the railway, and communication between Blackpool and South Shore to other parts of Lancashire was cut off. At Oldham the front wall of a factory fell with a crash, and almost demolished three cottages. Two beds upon which children were sleeping were forced through the floor into the room below, and the occupants had a miraculous escape. Similar reports are to hand from many other districts.

Fishing vessels returning to Yarmouth show the severity of the gale on Sunday by damage to gear and rigging. The smack Anne King, whilst on the fishing grounds, was struck by a tremendous wade which washed three men overboard. One of them was thrown back again upon the vessel, but the other two were swept away and drowned. The steamer Riberhuus, of Copenhagen, Captain Warner, arrived in Harwich Harbour on Feb. 14, having on board the crew of the barque Roma, of Farsund, from Paysander to Harburg. The Roma encountered the full force of Sunday's gale, and was abandoned in a sinking condition fifty miles north-west of Heligoland.

A terrific blizzard, which is said to be more severe than any during the last ten years, is reported from all parts of the America. Railway traffic is blocked and cattle are perishing in large numbers.

Reports from the Continent concur in saying that a more violent and protracted storm than that of Sunday and Monday has not been experienced for many years past. At Adamsdorf, near Penzli, a barn behind which some school children had sought refuge from the hurricane was destroyed, the children being buried in the debris. When the material had been cleared away it was found that five of the children were dead and two badly hurt. The others escaped with slight injuries. At Luckenwade, in Brandenburg the high chimneys of several factories were blown over, and, crashing through the roofs of the buildings below, in which the workpeople were engaged at the time, caused great loss of life and damage. The bodies of ten workmen, frightfully mutilated, were found in the debris while several others were injured. In Cassel, Hesse, and Waldeck considerable damage has been done to houses, forests, and parks. At Rinteln, in Cassel, two persons were killed and several were injured by the fall of a factory chimney.

A cyclone has wrought great havoc at the French settlement of Diego Suarez, Madagascar. The hospital school, church, market, and warehouses were entirely destroyed and two-thirds of the houses overthrown.

DR. GRAY'S EXPERIENCES.

At a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, held on the 15th ult. at John-street, Adelphi, Dr. John A. Gray, late surgeon (for four years) to the Ameer, read a paper on "Experiences at the Court of Afghanistan." The Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P. presided and amongst those present were Lord Stanley of Alderley, Gen. Sir H. Prendergast, Sir A. Lyall, Sir G. Birdwood, Sir R. West, Sir S. Bayley, Sir C. Turner, Sir J. Danvers, Sir A. Wilson, Sir J. Mackay, Sir C. Kennedy, Sir R. Alcock, Sir W. Moore, Gen. Sir C. Arbuthnot, Col. E. T. Thackeray, and Mr. Naoroji, M.P.

Dr. Gray, in his paper, which was illustrated by the aid of a series of excellent photographs described his journey to Cabul. When he reached Cabul on April 6, 1889, the Ameer was in Turkestan, where he had followed his rebellious cousin Ishak. After staying a month in Cabul, attending the hospitals and seeing a great number of patients, who flocked to a European doctor, Dr. Gray received a message from the Ameer to join him in Turkestan, he soon got to work in Turkestan; he found remittent fever was simply decimating the troops, and the native physicians' mode of treating the disease was irrational and most unsuccessful. Dr. Gray afterwards desbribed the Ameer's journey back to Cabul, during which he himself became ill; and he could never forget his Highness's courtesy and care of him on this occasion. During his stay in Afghanistan his health suffered considerably, and this fact and family considerations decided him in resigning. He therefore left the Ameer's service and returned home last summer. Abdul Rahman was described as a born ruler of men, fearless, resolute, sagacious, and knowing much of Western civilisation. Prince Habibullah, the eldest son of the Ameer, being somewhat of a weak character and the Sultana a determined woman, it was possible that in the future there might be a severe struggle between their supporters.

The Chairman, after commenting on the valuable and interesting nature of Dr. Gray's paper, said that since our last war with Afghanistan that country had been almost a terra incognita to English people. It seemed to him that the Ameer was the most remarkable reigning potentate in Assia. The Ameer seemed to possess some of the strongest characteristics of his grandfather, Dost Mohomed. At the present moment the Ameer might claim for himself the credit that he ruled a larger Afghanistan than any that had been governed by the Sovereign of that country since the days of Ahmed Shah Durani in the last century. It would be idle to deny that the political stability of Afghanistan was threatened by certain dangers. Upon the northern side of the country overhung the shadow of the great Power which had made such wonderful strides in Asia during the last fifty years, and which must at any rate be regarded with thoughtful consideration. The health of the Ameer had been from time to time a matter of anxiety. Finally there was the attitude of the army in Afghanistan. While matters were at present satisfactory and settled, there was in each of these three fact rs the contingency of possible danger in the furture. He thought they ought to record the eminent services of Sir Mortimer Durand. (Cheers.) Nothing, he was sure, would give greater pleasure to the English people and he believed to the British Government than that the Ameer himself, if his absence were possible, or if not that one of his sons, should visit England. (Cheers.)

Sir A. Lyall also addressed the meeting, refeiring to the obligations which this country had unlertaken towards Afghanistan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 3.

For Liverpool.

Aston Hall s—65 bales wool, Corsey Kessowjee; 501 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 600 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 2,000 cwts wheat anday and Co; 2,001 cwts oil cakes, Thos H Moore and Co; 5 bales wool, T Chimandas; 7 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjoe; 475 cwts myrabollams, Khimjee Megjee.

City of Khios s—900 cwts myrabollams, H G H Soomar; 28 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

For London.

Carthage s—6 bales skins, Bever and Katz; 17 bales hides and 50 cwts deer horns, V Gangjee; 14 cwts fishmaws, E Peerbhoy; 5 cases peacock feathers, and 15 cwts gum, M L Assoo; 472 cwts olibanum, L Chuttoo; 7 cwts chutney, D P Natha and Co; 21 cwts chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 26 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 425 cwts olibanum, and 35 cwts he-rabole, M Cussombhoy and Co; 6 casks condiments, S C Majoo; 70 cwts gum, P Jafferbhoy.

For Hamburg.

Preston s—8,002 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co; 1,266 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 990 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 400 cwts myrabollams, and 300 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp.

Æolus s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Arab s—150 cwts gum, O Martin and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Kt Commander s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co,

For Havre.

Lanark s—200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

For Marseilles.

Arara s—30 cwts pepper, Narayen Vishram; 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co,
Kt of St John s—5,000 cwts groundnuts, N Khairaz and Co.
Asama s—1,000 cwts wheat, 8,000 cwts castorseed, and 13,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—3 cwts coffee, Volkart Brothers.

For Trieste.

Burdon s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytheli and Co.

For Odessa.

Kt of St John s—610 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Scindia s—265 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—17 cwts sharkfins and 2 cwts fishmaws, P Damjee; 41 cwts sharkfins, M Fukeerbhoy; 200 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 85 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co.

For Shanghai.

Thibet s—30 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.
Thames s—10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—75 cwts sandalwood chips, Ritchie Stuart and Co.
Bisagno s—250 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Kobe.

Thames s—50 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 600 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

For Yokohama.

Hiroshima Maru s—400 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

In an alleged interview in the *Pesti Napolo*, Mr. Gladstone is represented as having said, in reference to Servian affairs, that a disaster must sooner or later occur, although by a change of dynasty Servia would gain nothing, and order would not be restored. Mr. Gladstone is declared to have attributed the troubled state of Servia to the political immorality that prevails there.

Jan van Beers' first great hit, "La Sirene,' representing a naval officer helping a pretty girl into a yacht-gig, underwent some strange vicissitudes. The picture, as we are told in this month's *Idler*, was exhibited at the Brussels Salon, and having been distinguished by Royal notice, the critics and other brother artists were soon in full cry. They declared that Jan von Beers could not have produced such elaborateness of finish and minuteness of detail had it not been that he had painted over a photograph. The pugnacious young Belgian did not sit down quietly under what he terms this "infamous assertion." The head of the young yachtswoman had been specially assailed, and he offered to allow his critics to scratch the head out, and chemically destroy the colours down to the white canvas, and should there be found any trace of a photograph, he pledged himself to pay over £1,000. On the other hand, should it be shown that the picture owed its art to the sole agency of brush and pencil, then his critics were to pay a like sum to his pet home for incurable idiots, or some such institution. Needless to say the challenge was not taken up, but a short time after, while the picture was still in the gallery, the head of the lady was surreptitiously cut out and the picture otherwise defaced. Fortunately the painter was able to set it all right again with a few days' hard labour, and it now belongs to a wealthy South-American lady, and is understood to be in London. The right of reproduction was sold by the artist for 1,000f., and he believes the publisher who bought it made something like 100,000f. profit out of it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain W W Allen, sailed on Saturday last for Galle in ballast.

The s s Æolus, 1,844 tons, Captain W J Brackenbury, cleared on Srturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The s s Burdon, 1,962 tons, Captain W Edwards, cleared on Saturday last for Triese and Venice, with a general cargo.

The steamer Kt Commander 2,731 tons, Commander J Thomas, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The s s Arab, 2,723 tons, Captain A S Nash, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and a lady and child as passengers.

The s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain R Garrett, cleared on Saturday last for Aden, Jedda, &c. with a general cargo and 9,912 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Verawa, 2,158 tons, Captain McKinlay, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Mauritius (6th February), with a cargo of 32,798 bags sugar.

The s s Preston, 1,359 tons, Captain W Geddes, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Genoa, (9th February) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Caragola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H G Meakin, and servant, Miss Thomas, Mr C H C Bickerton, and 65 deck.

The French Mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Aden (24th February), via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Vawreth, Mr Kets, Mr Barnet, one child and 3 servants, and 13 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1336 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (3rd February), via Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev R Hartmann, Mr and Mrs Lehaible and 5 children; Mr N J Sanjana, Mr K Cursetjee and 36 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S Cunningham, Major M O'Connell, Mr M Revett Carnac, Staff Sergt Cockridge, wife and 3 children, Mr M A Russool, Mr Murray, Mr Bhugwandas Mitharam, Captain Wodgkurson, and 123 deck.

ARRIYAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain H T Weighell, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai.—Mr W Lamond. From Hongkong.—Mr F A Tetna, Mr R S Fattakea, Mr C Zanella, Mr C Eduljee, Mr E J Degaria, Mr S E Tantra and Mr A F Abdoolally. From Colombo.—Mr R Valentine Reid, Mr G A Ketteridge, Khan Bahadur Cammadore, Miss Cammadore and child, Mr Giles, Surgn-Col Scott and Mr Stevenson. From Sydney.—Rev L S Allnutt. From diffrent ports.—14 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Arab	2723	Nash	Antwerp	4-3	K Nixon & Co
B	Cy. of Khios	2233	Kinloa	Karachi	5-3	Sir C Forbes & Co
C	Calder	400	Lookeyer	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
D	C. Macintyre	1646	T Hill	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
F	Eton	1746	Newcombe	Dunkirk		Bombay Co
K	G M's Mowo	850	Hartman	Not fixed		Man-of-war German Govt.
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Tanjore	1402	Garrat	Red Sea	5-3	H C Joosub
N	Æolus	1844	Brackenbury	Antwerp	6-3	J Mackintosh
O	Burdon	1961	Edwards	Trieste	5-3	Graham & Co
P	Lombardy	1571	Tindall	Mauritius	7-3	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani..........542 Fakeera...C. Mandvie...3 3 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kt. Commander	2721	Thomas	Dunkirk	3-3	K Nixon & Co
3	D Balduino	3011	Cruciani	Genoa	8-3	C Borboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Tognasso	China	13-3	C Borboro
5	Carthage	2451	de Horne	London	10-3	P & O Co
6	Thames	2101	Seaton	China	8-3	P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2433	Fellner	Trieste	9-3	A L S N Co
9	Arara	2441	Kerga	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
10	Kt. of St. John	2218	Cunningham	Odessa	7-3	K Nixon
12	Aston Hall	2251	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
13	Lanark	1973	Cross	Havre	5-3	K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
Monday, March 5.
H. M. S. Boadicea..........2532..........Government

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Virawa (s)	McKinlay	Mauritius, Feb 6.
3	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, Feb 24.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, March 1.
	Huzara (s)	Blott	Calcutta, Feb 3.
	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	London, Feb 9.
	Oscarshal (s)	Richborn	Moulmein, Feb 21.
4	Malwa (s)	Weighell	Shanghai, Feb 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Flor de Diu (brig)	Nacoda	Delagoa Bay.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	Aden.
	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi, &c.
	Lindula (s)	Allen	Galle.
	R.I.M.S. Lawrence	Brownlow	Persian Gulf.
	H. M. S. Tyne	Forlong	Portsmouth.
	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi.
4	Kt. Commander (s)	Thomas	Dunkirk.
	Arab (s)	Nash	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Æolus, Brackenbury, for Antwerp.
„ Burdon, Edwards, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Tanjore, Garrett, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Asama, for Marseilles.
„ Preston, for Antwerp, Hamburg, &c.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.
„ La Seyne, for Aden and Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Carthage (s), 2451, De Horne	Poseidon (s), 2413, Fellner
Clyde (s), 2198, Parfitt	Kt of St John (s), 2418, Cunningham
Aston Hall (s), 2251, McFee	Bisagno (s), 1499, Cognasso
City of Khios (s), 2283, Kinloch	Siam (s), 1589, Weighell
Chelydra (s), 1794 Gould	Surat (s), 1677,
Æolus (s), 1844 Brackenbury	Thibet (s), 1665, Peter
Arab (s), 2723, Nash	Thames (s), 2101, Seaton
Lanark (s), 1973, Cross	Hiroshima Maru (s), 2 05, McMillan
Kt. Commander (s), 2731, Thomas	Jubeda (s), 1726, Tyndal
Eton (s), 1746, Newcomb	Clan MacIntyre (s), 1615, Hill
D. Balduino (s), 3044, Cruciani	Inchdune (s), 1895, Purse
Arara (s), 2481, Kilgour	Middlesex (sp), 1592 Clark
Asama (s), 2450, Smith	Queen of Scots (sp), 1374 Lassel
Burdon (s), 1962, Edwards	

GOVENMENT STEAMES.

H M S Assaye, Bedford	H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Boadicea, Gifford	H M S Redbreast, Stewart
H M S Cossack, Cross	H M S Plassy, Gunn
H M S Lapwing, Dare	R I M S Canning, Holland

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
27 Pentakota s..........Gavin..........Singapore, Feb 14.
28 Wardha s..........Wadge..........Mauritius, Jan 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27.—Steamers Dilwara, Lalpoora and Tannadice; and ship Phasis.
Feb. 28.—Steamers Lightning and Ethiopia; and barque Ophir.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
28 Nowshera s .... Negapatam.
Putiala s .... Rangoon.

March. DEPARTURES.

1 Dilwara s .... Calcutta.
Nadir s .... Bombay.
Clan Macarthur s .... Liverpool.
Camorta s .... Rangoon.

On Monday (Feb. 12) there was a report that a representative of Washington, who believed one of his countrymen to be ill-used, had promptly brought the Turk to reason by a threat of sending for an ironclad. Later news is that during the recent riots at Yusgat 125 Armenians, were killed and 340 wounded by the Turks, and that the leading Armenian residents at Sivas have begged the United States Consul to acquaint President Cleveland with their unhappy condition.

Captain Wiggins has now made nine voyages through the Kara Sea, and according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, he "has received a very handsome present by command of the Czar from the Imperial Minister of Marine, consisting of a beatiful punch-bowl service in massive silver including a large bowl, platter, ladle, and 25 silver mugs, each inscribed with a Russian proverb in old Slavonic characters. The entire service is moulded and ornamented in antique Russian design, and the platter bears an inscription to the effect that the service was presented to Capt. Wiggins in commemoration of the first Russian naval expedition to the North Siberian rivers last summer, which he conducted through the Kara Sea in his steamer, the Orestes, and piloted up the Yenisei." The late Sir Robert Morier and Capt. Wiggins shares between them the honour of sounding the praises of the Kara Sea route to Siberia.

NOTICES.



FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents: H. E. BODE, & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay. HOWE, BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS St-URBAIN



Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

"ASK FOR IT"



"EDENIA."
FRAGRANT. REFINED. LASTING.
LUNDBORG'S FAMOUS PERFUMES.
The sweetest, most delicate, and most natural flower essences ever distilled.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.



Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
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Manufactory: Landport, Hants.

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COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

No more ASTHMA
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
RY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
UT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

COMFORT! UTILITY! ECONOMY!

BEST WORKMANSHIP AND STYLE.

FINEST QUALITY REAL RUSSIA LEATHER.



THE OXFORD SHOE, Rs. 15.



THE BALMORAL BOOT, Rs. 20.

CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.



SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,

And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AGENTS—Essoofally Hiptolla, 10, Radha Bazar, Calcutta; F. S. Madon & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Plomer & Co., Lahore; T. N. E. O'Halloran, Colombo, & Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ceylon: De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

BOMBAY—Messrs, Bright & Co., Madon, Sons & Co,

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Defies Competition.



Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, „
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

BIG TRADE MARK

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.

The Universal American Cure.

Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS

XMAS PRESENTS. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.



Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.

Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.

Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.

Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.

Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash

Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.

Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.

Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.

Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.

CRESCENT & HEART Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Hamilton & Co BOMBAY.

Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

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DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

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'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

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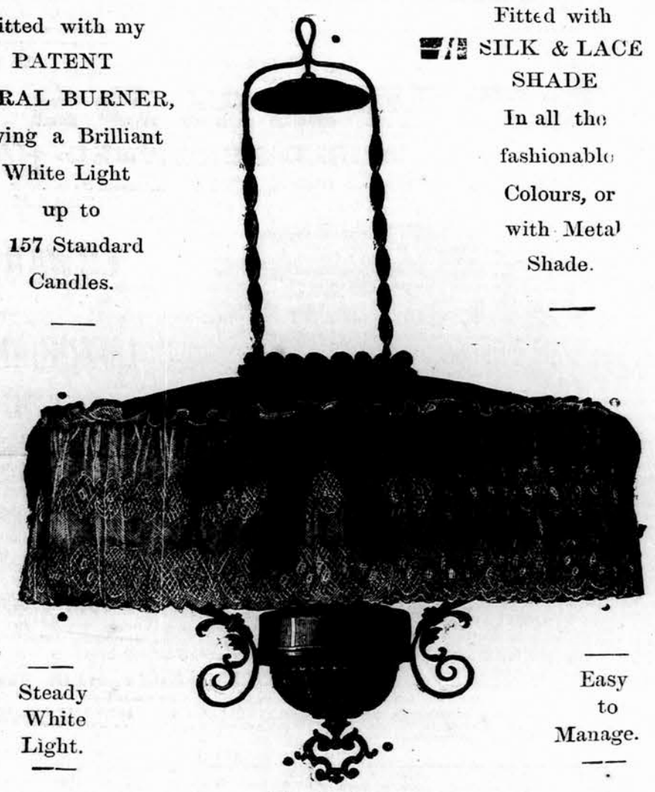
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The latest designs of

CENTRAL DRAUGHT LAMPS!

Fitted with my PATENT ASTRAL BURNER, Giving a Brilliant White Light up to 157 Standard Candles.

Fitted with SILK & LACE SHADE In all the fashionable Colours, or with Metal Shade.



Steady White Light.

Easy to Manage.

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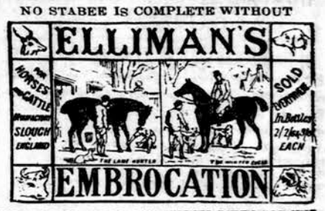
McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR ST ANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers. Price 2s.



Very Old Special Scotch Whisky

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This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors:—

The Distillers Company, Ltd,

whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.

Agents:—
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LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

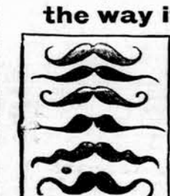
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much [illegible] in telling I have taken the Lungili you [illegible] sent me, [illegible] appears to have completely cured [illegible] have been suffering four years from dysentery, [illegible] result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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Train your Moustache in the way it should go.



CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by

JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
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Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

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ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

Fragrant and delicate, its sweetness is ever delightful. Use none but Atkinson's, the original and only true Essence

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OPOPANAX | HELIOTROPE
WOOD VIOLET | TRÉFOL

and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.

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CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, & "White Rose," and address in full.

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NOTICES.

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Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

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4170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE

This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Cº, 6, Avenue Victoria.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

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Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE

" It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

ALSO prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

OMBAY PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON SYRUP

Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { Cash Rs. 875 / For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. / For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

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Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool... ... ... „ 18 | Set of Crystal Insulators ... ... „ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

PEPSALIA

A CONDIMENT—NOT A MEDICINE.
Used instead of Table Salt—Tastes like it.

QUICK AND EASY DIGESTION SECURED BY PEPSALIA.

CURES

THE LANCET says—
" Pepsalia affords a strong aid to Digestion."

PEPSALIA.—Use One Saltspoonful with every Meal.
PEPSALIA promptly digests the food and gives health and comfort.

INDIGESTION.

IN BOTTLES FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, OR FROM MESSRS. G. & G. STERN, 62, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

POSITIVELY THE BEST HAIR DRESSING.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE"

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

USED BY THOUSANDS DAILY. ITS SUPERIORITY IS UNSURPASSED.



EDWARDS' "HARLENE"
POSITIVELY FORCES
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, AND MOUSTACHIOS
To grow heavily in a few weeks, without injury to the skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned remedy for
Baldness
FROM WHATEVER CAUSES ARISING.



As a PRODUCER of WHISKERS and MOUSTACHIOS it has never been equalled. As a CURER of WEAK or THIN EYELASHES, or RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR, NEVER FAILS.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.
" Dear Sir,—After trying several hair producers and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.
" S. BENNETT,
" 9, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.
" Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other.
" Mrs. ROSE,
" Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

A DISTANT FRIEND.
" Dear Sir,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair; kindly forward another large bottle.
" Private ARTHUR HARRIS,
" Kasr-el-nil Barracks,
" Cairo, Egypt."

WORKED WONDERS IN TWO WEEKS.
" Kangayam.
" Coimbatore District, India,
" 1st *September*, 1891.
" To
" Messrs. R. F. Smith and Co., Chemists, Madras.
" Gentlemen,
" The two bottles of **Edwards' "Harlene"** last supplied have worked wonders within the short period of a fortnight. For the past eight years I have been losing my hair in such abundance that the crown of my head became actually bald at my present comparatively early age of 32. To my relief, I am happy to state now that my "bald pate" has been partially covered, and my hair has assumed a fine dark colour. You are at perfect liberty to make use of this testimonial.
" Yours truly,
" (Signed) A. B. CHATELIER,
" Sub-Registrar, Coimbatore Dist.
(True Copy.)
Sent us by Messrs. Smith and Co., as above.

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.
" Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (4½ years old) has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.

Nothing so Effectual as EDWARDS' "HARLENE."
" Dear Sir,—I am very pleased to say that your 'Harlene' is taking effect upon my hair. Have tried several remedies, but none have proved so effectual as Edwards' 'Harlene.'
" E. RICKET,
"595, High Road, Gunnersbury."

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
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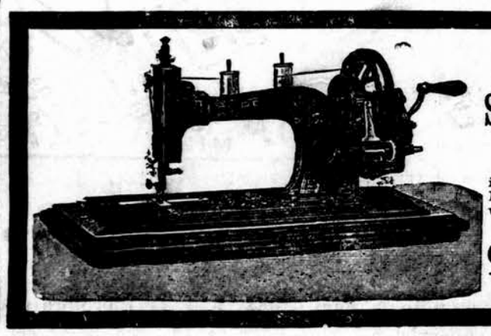
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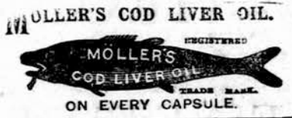
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